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AND

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KENTUCKY

COMMEND THE CITIZEN

"The Citizen is one of the best papers I ever read, and I would not do without it. I read 'Freckles' and was greatly pleased with it, and I think 'The Girl of The Limberlost' is a most inspiring story. I wish the paper great success.

Mrs. W. B. McGuire,
Villa Grove, Illinois.

"You are giving us an excellent paper."

A. Eugene Thomson,
Simpsonville, Ky.

Selma, Cal., Dec. 3rd, 1912.

Dear Sir:

For the last two months I have been away from my former address and so have been unable to get The Citizen, and I have been at a great loss without it for it is an exceedingly valuable paper. Surely all Kentuckians and especially those living in the Eastern part of the state ought to take it.

I am sending in my renewal and I also want the premium knife for an old friend of mine here.

I often think of the work The Citizen has done in the interest of Eastern Kentucky, for I have only been living in California for two years. My former home was Oneida, Ky.

I wish the paper and all my friends in the mountains great success, for they all have a warm place in my heart.

Respectfully,
A. B. Baker.

REMEMBER

When about to conclude not to renew for the paper, remember that 3-13 dozen eggs, 3 or 4 hens, 1-2 of a turkey, less than a day's work and a little more than 1 bushel of corn at present market prices, will secure it for a year and brighten your home 52 times.

Can any one afford to be without The Citizen's cheer, its helpfulness, its news?

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TWO PICTURES

Here are two pictures—one is of a man, the other a woman. Look at them carefully—study their features. It will not require any great effort to recognize them.

The man is a husband or father or both. He is morose, or crabbed, exacting and unsympathetic; he is downhearted—registers the day's trials on his evening face; instead of sunshine and cheer he brings a storm cloud and shadow into the home. He is oblivious of the present's splendid opportunity to play the man, but thinks, of course, of himself as a hero if he had only been cast upon different times. He has lost the heart of a child and purity and tenderness are nearly forgotten. As a consequence, these virtues are repelled in his children. Ready, still, to place his life between them and physical danger or injury, he is forgetful of the fact that he himself is the most dangerous foe to their well being.

He is not quitting himself like a man. He is not living "game." Now look at the woman. She is a wife and mother. She is impatient, indulgent, indifferent and extravagant. She is slothful and untidy. Tenderness and sympathy are gradually fading out of her life. She is despondent and constantly bewails her sad lot, failing to look at herself to see the cause.

She also paints glowing pictures of what she would have been—might have been—under other circumstances, forgetful that one's worth is best tested by the obstacles overcome; that she is the greatest heroine that best masters her own temperament and disposition and properly governs her home.

And there are other pictures—little faces. What they might have been they are not. We withhold them from view because they have been so marred by the background—father and mother.

The man who does a credit business is building his house upon sand. Even those whom he credits, and sometimes goes out of the way to favor, are apt to respect him less in the long run than they do the man whose business is on a cash basis—and he respects himself less.

The President's Messages

President Taft is again following his custom of submitting several short messages instead of one comprehensive one. He has already sent in two, one on Tuesday, the second day of the session, and the other on the Friday following.

The first message was given up almost exclusively to the foreign relations of our government, the President going into detail as to our diplomatic and consular service, and showing in what respects there has been improvement. For instance, the service has been largely reorganized and placed on a merit basis and diplomacy has been used in trade promotion. Attention is called to the great increase in our export trade which the President says vindicates what his opponents have derisively named "dollar diplomacy," which he justifies by saying that "dollar diplomacy" is better than "bullet diplomacy."

The message speaks of our relations being friendly with foreign governments, omission being made of the estrangement with Russia owing to the passport controversy and the abrogation of our treaty with that country.

The second message deals with each department of the government with the exception of the state department which was covered in the first message.

A notable paragraph is the President's reference to the tariff. No recommendations are made whatever, for the reason, as he says, that "The new Congress has been elected on a platform of tariff for revenue only, rather than a protective tariff and is to revise the tariff on that basis, and for me to present arguments or recommendations in favor of a protective tariff would be needless."

The message also declares that no radical change is needed in the Sherman Anti-trust Law, and, referring to the Panama Canal, expresses the belief that it will be open the latter part of 1913.

Possibly the most notable feature of the message is the President's reference to the Philippines and the statement that autonomy ought to be proclaimed at once and independence in eight years.

A notable sentence in this argument is the following, "We are seeking to arouse a national spirit, and not, as under the old colonial theory, to suppress such a spirit. But our work is far from done. Our duty to the Filipinos is far from discharged."

JUSTUS GOEBEL'S REPLY TO PRES. SMITH OF THE L. & N. RY.

Quotes Smith's Sworn Statement in Court as Proof That L. & N. Has Evaded Taxation.

Ask That Public Be Given the Whole Truth Regarding Real Value of the L. & N. Railway Property.

Frankfort, Ky.—(Special).—In an open letter to the press, Justus Goebel replies to the recent letter of President Milton H. Smith, of the L. & N., in which Mr. Smith discussed the assessment of the L. & N. for franchise tax purposes for 1912.

Mr. Goebel says: "In the light of the facts which relate to and upon which the 1912 assessment of the L. & N. railroad's franchise was based, and referring to what has heretofore been made public touching the assessments of that company's property in past years, with all of which facts President Smith was well acquainted, his letter can only be regarded as an attempt on his part at perversion of the truth for the purpose of misleading and deceiving the public at large.

"He is merely attempting to gain sympathy when he says 'this additional burden is on our franchise alone or for the privilege of doing business.' "I deny that the L. & N. has ever paid one dollar in taxes on 'the privilege of doing business' in Kentucky—for the reason that said company has not to date paid taxes on an amount in anything like the value of its actual tangible property. President Smith says in his letter that there is no controversy respecting the assessment of the tangible property of his railroad company.

Tangible Property.

"Permit me, please, to say that there never will be a controversy with reference to the assessments of the tangible property of his railroad company so long as his company, and his and its confederates in this litigation, as in the past, continue to control the action of the Kentucky Railroad Commission in fixing the values of their tangible property for taxation.

"The Board of Valuation and Assessment is called a 'franchise board,' but is in reality and effect a revisory board, having to do among other things with the work of assessment done by the Railroad Commission. It can not, in so far as the assessed valuation of tangible property is concerned, correct or undo what the Railroad Commission has done. That the State Board of Valuation and Assessment was not again this year controlled by the railroad companies against the interests of the people was not because the attempt was not made.

Mr. Smith's Claim.

Continued on Page Five

SEE

CHRISMAN

FOR

STOVES and RANGES

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS

Exclusive agent for "The Foster Line"

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"THE FURNITURE MAN"

UNITED STATES NEWS IN OUR OWN STATE

Mr. Taft's Thoughtfulness—Progressives Meet in Chicago—What it Costs to Elect a President—Stanley May Take James' Place.

A THOUGHTFUL PRESIDENT
President Taft has written a letter to President elect Wilson, offering to put at his disposal one of the big battle ships in the navy to take him on a trip of inspection to the canal zone.

As many important questions concerning the canal will come up during the new administration, Pres. Taft anticipates that Mr. Wilson will be glad to gain some first hand information and surmises that he can get it more easily before the beginning of his term.

No reply has been received to the letter so far, but the suggestion on the part of the President is being generally commended.

MOOSERS IN CONFERENCE
A big gathering of the Progressives was held in Chicago, Tuesday and Wednesday, of this week. Ex-President Roosevelt and a good delegation from the East made their way to the convention city and all parts of the country were represented. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss plans for the future of the new party.

A WISE COURSE
Republican leaders in Washington have decided to take no active steps toward a reorganization of the Republican party for a year at least. The reason given for this decision is that it will be better to let the anti-trusts of the recent campaign subside and await the effect of the developments of the year.

AN EXPENSIVE PROPOSITION
The statement of the Democratic National Committee to The House, Dec. 4th, shows that the election of Wilson and Marshall cost \$1,159,446. To this fund there were but few large contributors, among whom were Mr.

Continued on page five

Will McCreary Tackle Beckham—Railroad Commission Inquiring into Car Shortage—Winchester's Mayor Asked to Resign—College President Resigns—Work of Game Warden—McIntosh Awaits Trial

WILL MCCREARY ANNOUNCE?
The Louisville Times is responsible for a statement that Gov. McCreary will soon announce his candidacy for the United States Senate, Ex-Governor Beckham's announcement already having been made.

Many friends of the Governor think that he has no senatorial aspirations, and that his greatest desire now is to round out his administration, and fulfill the promises made to the people.

ASK FOR MAYOR'S RESIGNATION

The City Council of Winchester has asked for the resignation of Mayor Hughes on the ground that he is incompetent. The mayor, however, defies the council, and claims that their only objection to him is that he vetoed ordinances that they passed for their own personal interests.

GEORGETOWN'S PRESIDENT RESIGNS

Dr. Arthur Yager, President of Georgetown College for the last six years, and otherwise connected with the Institution for twenty-eight years, offered his resignation to the Board of trustees, the 4th inst. Dr. Yager resigned about a year ago, but was induced to withdraw his resignation. It has now been accepted.

INQUIRES INTO MINING SITUATION

The Railroad Commission has been sitting in Frankfort making inquiries into the mining situation in western Kentucky, where it is claimed car shortage is responsible for great suffering among the miners.

The miners were represented by Congressman Stanley who stated that the shortage in Kentucky was

Continued on page five

NOW IS THE TIME

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MEMBER OF



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DOES IT WORK A HARDSHIP?

As the weeks go by sentiment seems to be increasing in opposition to the recent act of Congress requiring newspapers to report their circulation, the owners of their stock, and "call a spade a spade," that is, when they run an item in the form of news or an editorial and get paid for it to mark it as an ad.

So far, however, the only persons who raise any objection seem not to be the people, but the owners of the big papers, and this may lead the public to believe that after all the law is a just one, for the public has a way of thinking that people who have nothing to hide do not care for publicity or the regulation of their business, and, when any business is inclined to be secretive, they are just a little bit inclined to suspect it.

Certain papers in Kentucky are berating the law, and calling for its repeal. Why, we wonder? What harm can there be to any paper in letting it be known who owns its stock, unless it is controlled by some interest that seeks not the country's welfare, but to exploit an idea or a sentiment mercenarily? And why should a paper object to calling an ad an ad?

Most people would think that these things would be in the line of good policy, and it would not need a law to induce publishers of papers to conform to it.

OUR AFFAIRS IN OTHERS' EYES

It is a difficult lesson, which only a few of us thoroughly learn, that what is very often of the keenest interest to ourselves is not apt to be of the same interest to others. If we are short-sighted we attribute a lack of interest to a want of appreciation in others, or to an absence of honest, friendly concern. Sometimes we go as far as to say that it is due to a lack of intelligence. But the real truth does not force itself home to us even when some one else inflicts upon us some favorite study, rides some pet hobby in our presence, or talks for hours upon some theme which is only of passing interest to others. Then it is that such a person is "selfish" or "inconsiderate." But our own favorite study, our own hobby still remains paramount.—Ladies' Home Journal.

AMERICAN CHILDREN DO NOT MIND AS WELL AS FOREIGNERS

Dr. Roger H. Deunett, a specialist in the disease of children in New York City, is writing an interesting series of articles in the Woman's Home Companion on the daily routine, habits and discipline of children. In an article on "The Healthy Baby" he says in part:

"Lack of discipline is an American weakness. You cannot imagine the humiliation with which I have listened to foreign-born mothers of my charity patients say, 'But he is like the American child, he does not mind.'"

"A child's training begins during the first week of his life; and, unless he has learned the meaning of discipline at home where it is kindly meant, it goes hard with him by the time he gets out into the world. A child's naughtiness is punished because if it is allowed to go on he will not be happy himself, and he will be the cause of unhappiness in others.

"From the very first a baby who is picked up every time he cries recognizes the lack of discipline. He cries to attract attention; it is about the only thing he knows how to do. He is held more and more each day until he ruins his health by lack of sleep and too much handling, and spoils the pleasure of his parents. Now, if we only play with him a little before his feedings or during his afternoon recreation-hour he will become accustomed to being

taken up and laid down as we wish, and it will never occur to him to expect it at any other time.

"There are several particularly trying periods in a child's training. One of them is at eight or nine months, when he is particularly insistent upon having his way. He has really just discovered that he is an individual with a will. He wants something on the table and reaches for it. Mother takes it away from him, and he picks up the next thing. Mother takes this away, and the same performance is repeated until there is nothing left. Then he cries until Mother gives it back to him to keep him quiet.

"What Mother should have done is to put up her finger and say 'No.' If he tries it again, as he is liable to do, his chair is turned back to the table so that he may know his misbehavior has been punished. It is wonderful how soon he learns to stop when told to do so."

SOMETHING ABOUT THE FUTURE LIFE

H. G. Wells, writing a piece of fiction in the October American Magazine, makes his principal character discuss salvation as follows with his wife:

"You see," he said, "I've always believed in Salvation. I suppose a man's shy of saying so—even to his wife. But I've always believed more or less distinctly that there was something up to which a life worked—always. It's been rather vague, I'll admit. I don't think I've ever believed in individual salvation. You see, I feel these are deep things, and the deeper one gets the less individual one becomes. One has an individual voice, or an individual birthmark or an individualized old hat, but the soul—the soul's different. * * * It isn't me talking to you when it comes to that. * * * This question of what we are doing with life isn't a question to begin with for you and me as ourselves, but for you and me as mankind. Am I spinning it too fine, Madge?"

"No," she said, intent; "go on."

"You see, when we talk rations here, Marjorie, it's ourselves, but when we talk religion—it's mankind. You've either got to be Everyman in religion or leave it alone. That's my idea. Salvation's a collective thing and a mystical thing—or there isn't any. Fancy the Almighty and me sitting up and keeping Eternity together! God and R. A. G. Trafford, F. R. S.—that's silly. Fancy a man in number seven boots and a tailor-made suit in the Nineteen Fourteen fashion sitting before God! That's caricature! But God and Man! That's sense Marjorie."

A CRIPPLE'S OPTIMISM.

They called him "Cheerful Hymie." The pet of the Omaha hospital, his death was the occasion of widespread and genuine grief.

Hymie was eight years of age, was afflicted with an incurable hip disease, had undergone several operations and had lived in the hospital for three years.

He was known as Cheerful Hymie because of his disposition. Bearing a burden of suffering that would have taxed all the patience and philosophy of an older person, Hymie never complained of his own troubles. The nurses say his funny sayings were a better medicine than any the doctors gave.

By his request he was wheeled about the hospital and gave a cheerful greeting to all, giving special attention to any newcomer who might be having a hard time.

He never spoke of his own suffering, and if questioned made a joke about it. Living in the constant atmosphere and amid the depressing scenes of a hospital, he did not permit the surroundings to affect him.

Knowing his disease was incurable, the little cripple faced the future with a smile.

Nobody knows how many sleepless nights he spent on his little cot squealing back the terrible pains.

The little fellow never stopped to question his Providence nor to debate in his mind the use of it; and he put to shame the petulance of many a complaining neighbor.

He suffered—and smiled.

Despite his crippled state, the boy found something sweet—even amusing—about human life; something indistinguishable and worth while.

He died as he had lived—with a smile on his face.

What made him so brave?

At his age he could fortify himself with no deep philosophy respecting life, its compensations, its needs of optimism.

He merely made a short cut to the doctrine that, whatever happens, it is always best to make the best of things.

And so the lad went about in his wheeled chair, keenly alive to every slight humorous phase, making his quaint sayings, scattering his winsome smiles, bringing into the dark corners of suffering every glint of sunshine he was able to get and transmit.

I know men who have lived to be eighty years of age and who have been of much less use to the world than this boy of eight.

The Philosopher of Polly.

"When a girl goes gunning for a husband," says the Philosopher of Polly, "she should see that her powder is dry."

Almost A Bankrupt

The financial condition of the state is the worst ever known. Outstanding warrants amount to nearly \$2,500,000, and it is expected that each month will add \$300,000 to this sum. At this rate the state will be in debt before \$4,000,000, if nothing is done before the regular convening of the legislature.

The situation is so serious, however, that it is thought the governor will call an extra session of the legislature to meet, January 1st, as it is beginning to be realized now that conditions can only be remedied by legislative enactment, which will mean, of course, a revision of the tax system of the state.

The governor seems non-committal, but from sources close to him, it is reported that he is carefully studying

the state's problems, and it is thought that he will take the people into his confidence at an early date.

There has been much discussion in the state over the tax system, and it was expected that the last legislature would take up the matter, but, while much legislation that is very important was enacted, the greatest need of the state was almost completely ignored, and now the administration is suffering for it.

Our tax system is said to be antiquated, and, if an extra session is to be called, announcement ought to be made at an early date, so that legislators and others who are just as much interested in the state as the legislators could plan for the wisest possible revision to the present tax law.

THE COMMON NEED

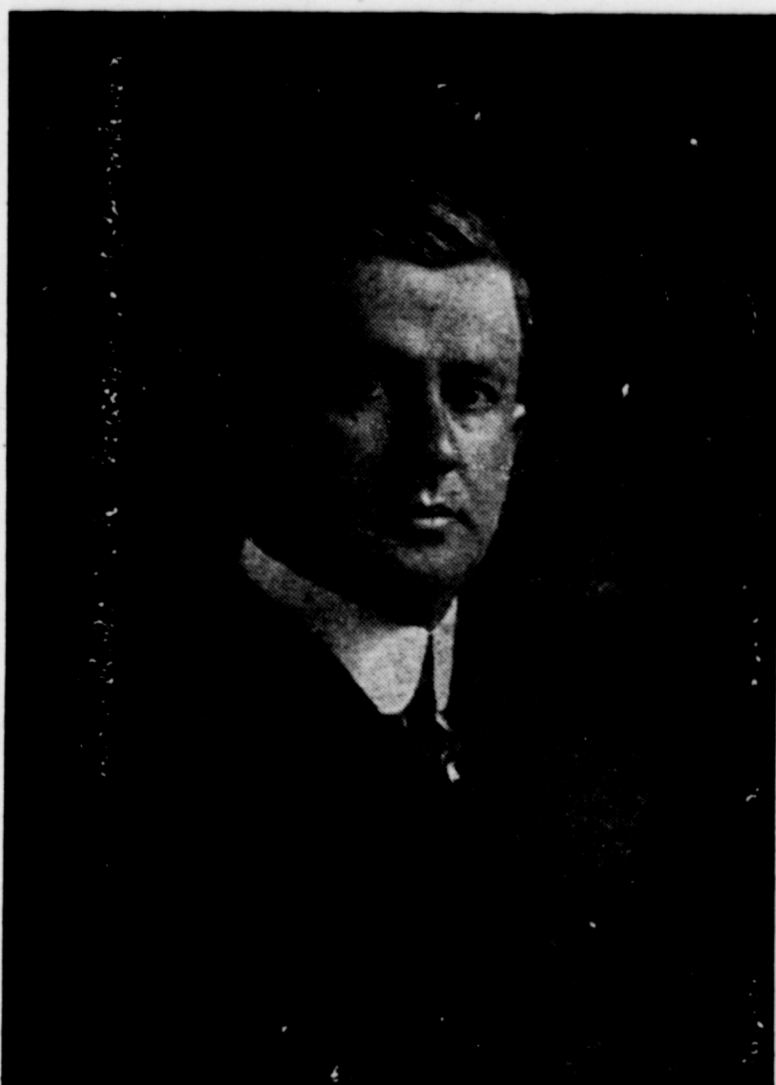
I need a cleansing change within:
My life must once again begin;
New hope I need and youth renewed,
And more than human fortitude:
New faith, new love, and strength to cast

Away the fetters of the past.

—Hartley Coleridge.

Pellucid English.
A sign in a tailor shop attracts "Longfellow's" eye, and he sends in a copy thereof as follows: "Notice! Work that is made here when altered after ninety days is got to be paid."—Newark News.

BECKHAM ANNOUNCES FOR UNITED STATES SENATORSHIP



Former Governor J. C. W. Beckham has announced his candidacy for the Democratic nomination for United States Senator from Kentucky, to succeed William O. Bradley, in the State primary election to be held throughout Kentucky in August, 1913. His card of announcement is as follows:

"In answer to a great many inquiries, I feel that I should, without further delay, make known my purpose in regard to the approaching race for the United States Senatorship, for which a Democratic nomination is to be made in the State primary next August. Following my retirement from the office of Governor, about five years ago, and the result of the Senatorial election in the General Assembly of 1908, it was not my intention to again seek public office. Eight years of arduous and difficult service as Governor, frequently dealing with serious and critical questions, had prepared me to welcome and enjoy the relief from public responsibilities and the peace of private life which such retirement offered me.

"But from the people and the press of the State I have received so many kind and flattering assurances that I might as a Senator from Kentucky be of some useful public service, and gratefully appreciating the honor implied by such expressions, I have decided to become a candidate for the Democratic nomination for that office in the primary next August, and to submit my candidacy to the Democratic voters of the State.

"I believe the people of Kentucky have known me long enough and well enough to judge by what principles and purposes I have always been influenced in my public life, and how well or ill I have met every responsibility or obligation confronting me. I have been frank with them at all times, frequently when I believed it to be to my personal disadvantage, and I have never let them remain in doubt about my position upon any important political subject.

"So, upon the issues now prominent before the country, the people of Kentucky will know how I stand and what my course of action would be if I should be elected to the Senate. I am in hearty accord with the principles of the platform of the Baltimore convention, and it would be my endeavor as a member of the Senate, without ostentation or display, to earnestly and efficiently assist President Wilson and his administration in fulfilling the promises made to the people in that platform and in the recent campaign.

"The verdict of the American people in the recent National election was unmistakable and emphatic. They voted for a definite change in certain policies of the Government, the restoration of its control to the people, the detronement of the power of special interests, relief from the burdens of tariff taxes and tributes, the overthrow of monopoly in our industries, the readjustment of the functions of government to serve the masses of the people rather than those favored classes which have fattened upon special privileges, and for other just and needed reforms outlined in the Democratic program. However much we may rejoice over the recent result at the polls, our victory is not yet won, and will not be won until we have substantially fulfilled these expectations of the people by enacting into laws the promises we have made. It is evident that the admirable man we have elected President recognizes the solemnity of the obligations placed upon him in these matters, and it is essential for the success of his administration that he should have in the Senate, as well as in the House, to aid him in keeping faith with the people, men who are in cordial sympathy with his policies, and men who are willing and capable of finishing successfully the work to be begun.

"I seek this position as Senator from my Native State not merely with any selfish consideration of the honor it may bring me, but for the broad opportunity it would afford me of rendering some useful and patriotic service to the people of the country. I believe that I have had such experience and training as would make me reasonably well prepared for the work. I do not come before the people of Kentucky in this race unknown to or untried by them. In my public career in the past they have had ample opportunities to determine whether or not I can be trusted with official responsibilities, or whether or not I am accustomed to redeem my promises and obligations to them.

"Upon their sound judgment and generous confidence I rest my candidacy for this high office, seeking their support if they believe me worthy of it, and advising them to vote for some other man if they believe he can more faithfully and successfully serve them."

RY. TAX SUITS IN FEDERAL COURT

Louisville Post Says That Railroads Ignore Law.

Reviews Proceedings in Attempt of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company to Escape Payment of Increase in Franchise Tax Through Injunction Before Judge Cochran. Burden of Proof Wrongly Thrown Upon State's Attorneys.

(From an Editorial in the Louisville Evening Post of Nov. 23.)

SHALL THE COURTS RULE, OR THE STATE?

There are certain solid educational features in the daily developments of the litigation now in progress in the Federal Court at Frankfort incident to the attempt of the Kentucky railroads to evade the payment of franchise taxes as duly certified by the State Board of Assessment.

By this time the salient facts in this controversy are no doubt familiar to the whole State. The State Board of Assessment is as much a part of the State government as the Legislature or the Governor. Its powers to fix this franchise assessment are as well defined as the authority of the various county assessors to fix valuations upon real estate for State and County taxation.

At this date all the various assessing boards of the State have completed their labors and taxes are being paid by individuals and corporations. The real estate owner who does not or can not pay will have his property sold at the Courthouse door. Everybody has to pay except the Kentucky railroads, but they, ignoring the courts of Kentucky, have asked the United States Judge of Eastern Kentucky to assume the duties of the State Board of Assessment and determine how much or how little taxes they, the railroads, shall pay.

The truth of this last statement is attested by the daily proceedings in Judge Cochran's court. As an illustration of this, the following may be quoted from the press dispatches of Friday:

"Judge Cochran indicated that he wanted the State to show him that none of the tangible property of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company out of Kentucky had been considered by the Kentucky Board in making the assessment. He said that he wanted the State's attorneys to present him facts and figures that would convince him absolutely.

"I also want you to demonstrate to me," said Judge Cochran, "that you have pursued the correct methods in arriving at the assessments."

This seems to be putting the cart before the horse. Why should the burden of proof be thus thrown upon the State? Why should the State's attorneys "be required to demonstrate to the court," as if to a schoolmaster, that they had done their work well?

In this matter it is the railroads that have taken these cases into court. The task of establishing that injustice has been done rests entirely upon the railroads. The presumption of proper procedure is on the side of the State. If the railroads can not show that wrong has been attempted, the Federal Judge in Eastern Kentucky has no more to do with these taxes than the Sultan of Zulu or the Mayor of Portland, Me.

Before this litigation is over it is to be hoped that this kind of thing will be cleared up so at least the State may know how it stands in the future. If the representatives of the State Board of Assessment can be ordered into the Federal Court "to present facts and figures," and explain to the taskmaster their fitness for the work, why can not, upon motion of any taxpayer, each of the 120 county assessors, the city assessor in Louisville and elsewhere be similarly ordered in to "demonstrate" what they have been doing?

The Evening Post has great respect for Judge Cochran and the office he holds, but we can find no authority anywhere for a Federal Judge to fix taxation valuations in Kentucky, or to require Kentucky officials to account to him for the work they have done. Ten years from now we will look back on such proceedings with wonder.

Temperance

(Conducted by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.)

INJURY BY LIQUOR TRAFFIC

Capital Invested in Making Intoxicants is at War With All Legitimate Industries.

If the wants and desires of civilized people had their natural way, unchecked and free from the demoralizing and crippling effects of the liquor traffic, every factory and mill would be well employed, and all produce would find a market according to its value. For the market is not slack because of the lack of desire, but for want of the very material, wealth and purchasing power which drink consumes and wastes. If the capital invested in the manufacture of intoxicating liquors were invested in any legitimate business of manufacture, it would be increasing the general wealth and co-operating with other capital for the public good.

The liquor traffic is in direct antagonism with every enterprise of productive industry. Every merchant knows too well that in proportion a man spends his money for liquor he is an unprofitable customer to the tailor, the shoemaker, the landowner and the farmer. And precisely the opposite is true of every legitimate business. In proportion as a man spends his earnings in shoes, or clothing, or books, so is he, as a rule, a good and profitable customer to the merchant and the farmer. All capital, therefore, employed in prosecuting and extending the traffic in liquor is capital at war with the capital employed in manufacturing industries.

JUST PLAIN COMMON SENSE

Nothing Radical or Unreasonable in Assisting Weak Man to Carry His Wages Home.

There is nothing radical or unreasonable in helping a weak man to carry his week's wages home to his wife on Saturday night; there is nothing fanatical in enabling her to send her children to school with good clothes, good shoes and a good dinner in the little basket.

Prohibition serves the child as well as the man. It is for the wife as well as the husband. It is for society as well as for the individual. It is for the government as well as the governed. In Kansas it pays the doctor's bills, the lawyer his fees, the pastor his salary. It helps the milkman, the farmer, the baker, the butcher, the grocer, the newsboy, the dentist, the bookstore, the photographer, the tailor, the dressmaker, the merchant and the manufacturer. This is why the people of our state are so thoroughly committed to its support.—Governor Stubbs of Kansas.

RED AND UGLY COMPLEXION

Lillian Russell Tells What Woman May Expect If She Drinks Liquor Even Moderately.

A woman who drinks spirituous liquors, even moderately, can expect a red, ugly complexion sooner or later, and a bloated form as the years go by, and it is a well-known fact to those who care for homeless girls in our great cities that the young women who drink have gone far on the way to ruin of body and soul. This is not the intemperate opinion of a fanatic. It is the sure conclusion of one who has seen much of the devastation liquor has left in its wake among young girls who work for their daily bread. Abhor liquor as you would your bitterest enemy, for it is the subtlest of destroyers, in stealing away your natural beauty and charm. Remember—you must choose between wine and winsomeness.—Lillian Russell.

ALCOHOL LOSING ITS VALUE

Liquid Contributes Nothing to Permanent Powers of Healthy Organism, Says Physiologists.

"According to recent development of scientific opinion, it is not impossible that a belief in the strengthening and supporting qualities of alcohol will eventually become as obsolete as a belief in witchcraft," said the London Times, in a recent article. It continues, "Most, if not all, physiologists are agreed that alcohol contributes nothing to the permanent powers of the healthy organism, whether physical or intellectual. No man, it is said, is the stronger for taking it, and no man is the wiser. The experience of insurance societies, now very extensive, seems to place it beyond doubt that even the moderate, regular use of alcohol in any form is on the whole contributory to the shortening of life."

What Cheer?

What cheer, what cheer in a glass of beer?

A doubtful jest and a covert sneer,
A pained tongue and a maulin tear,
An oath, a blow, and a dream of hell,
A convict garb and a prison cell!

What cheer, what cheer in a glass of beer?
—Rose Trumbull.

Protect Children.

The prohibition of the liquor traffic is pledged by the right of every child to be sheltered from harm.—Frances E. Willard.

THE QUIET HOUR

LIFE'S WORTH ONLY
AS IT IS OF USE

WHAT is our education but a preparation and a guidance for the investment of life? These tens of thousands of boys and girls who are crowding for the first time to the doors of our schools and colleges came here to learn how to invest their powers and years to the best advantage. Each has a gift in the hand—the gift of a life and power which the world needs and they alone can give. The figure of Christ's parable holds. The master of life has called his servants and given to each a sum to be used in life's business—to one ten talents, to another five, to others one or two.

Life is of no worth unless it is put to use. The money that is merely hoarded cramps the soul. The scholar who thinks of learning only as accumulation has no reason to expect a useful or happy day. The school and the scholar must think of their work as training for investment. The teacher who best succeeds in kindling the imagination and relating present tasks to future purposes will accomplish most and earn most of the pupil's gratitude in memories to come.

Life's Real Value. Just in these days of school comes a world-wide reawakening of discussion about the origin of life which will work its way down in influence to the minds of all our children. Just now, also, we have that noble, but mistaken action by which a great man of Japan has taken his own life as a protest against the growing luxury and carelessness of the boys under his charge in the nobles' school. Both of these bring warning that life is to be weighed in its qualities and not as a thing of value in itself. They urge us to make wise investment of our years. The life that begins in such simple forms that the chemist is beginning to believe that he can fashion it, is not to be compared in value with the life which the boys and girls are learning to invest for the good of others and their own power and joy.

Quality Above All. These discussions which seem to call in question the value of life in itself considered, have this to say to all of us—that quality is the great thing after all. Suppose the chemist succeeds in putting together the form which life, as we say, inhabits, so that it moves, it feeds, it renews its tissues, it divides and multiplies. Between that simple form of life and its development into the lowest type of man, there are millions of years of struggle and endeavor, running through uncounted millions of separate lives. Before the lowest savage could rise to the level of the American schoolboy's opportunity there were innumerable years and uncounted lives of struggle and self-sacrifice. Of all these years and lives we are the inheritors. It is the fruit of these struggles and savings which we are learning how to invest.

If we invest selfishly and unwisely, we are bringing all the efforts of the ages in our behalf to naught. We are defeating all the winners of these countless battles. We are disappointing God, our Heavenly Father, and our fathers and mothers upon earth. Such splendid attainment, measured by such countless years all whose patiently accumulated treasures of power and quality are trusted to their hands for investment! Shall we fling back into the gulf of darkness whence it came? Or shall we take our part in the advancing multitude of those who are studying how to invest their lives for God and for their brothers?—The Congregationalist and Christian World.

Prayers God Answers. Desires turned toward God are prayers. Some people suppose that they are praying only when they are on their knees, or speaking to God in some reverent attitude of devotion. But many of the most real and most acceptable prayers are never voiced in words. They are only breathings of the soul, longings of the heart, yearnings and aspirations which cannot be put into language. One of the Lord's beatitudes was for those who have longings in their hearts, "Blessed are they that hunger and thirst after righteousness: for they shall be filled." Hungerings and thirstings after God, desires to be better, longings for more holiness, wishes for closer communion with God, are prayers which God promises to answer. Hunger is a mark of health. Not to hunger any more indicates illness. It is so in the body, it is so in the mind, it is so in the soul. The true spiritual life is full of longings.

Turn Sorrows to Service. Don't let your sorrows stagnate; they will turn your heart into a fen of bitter waters, from which will sprout the rank rushes of self-love and rebellion against God. Turn your sorrows outward into currents of sympathy and deeds of kindness to other people, and they will become a stream of blessing. A baptism of trial may be your best baptism for Christ's service. Working is better than weeping; and if you work on till the last morning breaks, you will read in that clear light the meaning of many of your sorrows.—Rev. T. L. Cuyler, D.D.

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By E. O. SELLERS, Director of Evening Department The Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)

LESSON FOR DECEMBER 15
FORGIVENESS.

LESSON TEXT—Matthew 18:15-35.
GOLDEN TEXT—"Be ye kind to one another, tender hearted, forgiving each other, even as God also in Christ forgave you."—Eph. 4:32 R. V.

Our Lord's teaching on the subject of humility as studied in last week's lesson is inseparably connected with that of today. It presents a strong contrast between human and divine forgiveness. It sets before us that which at first seems to be unattainable. Someone has raised the query whether or not forgiveness is ever possible where any trace of selfishness remains. He who has the shepherd's heart of humility has also a forgiving heart or else he does not truly care to save lost and wandering sheep, vv. 12 and 13.

This lesson naturally divides itself into precept vv. 15-22 and parable vv. 23-35.

Precept is Plain.

1. The precept is very plain and quite logical. If you have been wronged, go to him (your brother) who wronged you and frankly come to an understanding. Go alone and "have it out with him." Most quarrels will settle themselves if men will only see "eye to eye." It is the repetition of our grievances by the second or third party that usually adds fuel to the fire. The other steps are just as logical. The outcome is suggested in verse 18, that to all the disciples, not to Peter alone, is given the power to admit and to dismiss from the communion of believers. It is the prerogative of the church to bind and to loose and to have agreement in prayer. The church must erect standards of conduct, but in thus erecting standards the church must ever come to the Father with tender compassion on behalf of the lost sheep.

Verses 19 and 20 have been quoted in thousands of prayer meetings with often only the slightest realization of their full significance. Three is an attainable number; more than that is less easily obtainable, and has the added danger of harboring a hypocrite, thereby spoiling that harmony (Acts 2:1) that is so essential to the presence of the Holy Spirit.

Peter (v. 21) suggests that there is a point of possible limit for our humility and forgiveness. True, he goes much further than most of us, even to that of the perfect number seven, but Jesus completes that and again multiplies it by seven; not that 490 is the exact number of times to exercise forgiveness though that would usually suffice, but rather an illimitable number of times. Repentment, wrath, anger, clamor and evil speaking are admonished to "put away" (Eph. 4:31), and in the words of the Golden Text, "Be kind, tender hearted, forgiving one another, even as God for Christ's sake hath forgiven us." There is no deep work of grace in the human heart until it is willing to "let" these things be put aside. As though to make assurance doubly sure in the minds of his followers, Jesus gives us a parable (v. 23-35) in which he applies the precept just given.

God is King.

God, the King of Heaven, is taking account with the sons of men, his bond servants. At the outset one is brought into his presence who owes about \$12,000,000 (a talent of gold equals roughly about \$1,200,000); he is hopelessly in debt and "had not to pay." This is a picture of fallen, lost humanity standing in the presence of a righteous God (Luke 7:42, Ps. 103:3), etc. This man is brought into the King's presence, and so are we brought (John 16:7-9 and Rom. 14:10). The terrible ought and ought not of the law is practically presented in Matthew 25. The debt of our sins is a hopeless one for any to pay except a mighty Saviour (I. Peter 2:24).

Let the law have its course is the meaning of verse 25 (read Gal. 3:10). But what a gracious contrast is presented in verse 26. There we see the compelling power of the compassion of God, as shown in the person of Jesus Christ his Son, loosing the man and setting him absolutely free from debt. Once men catch a glimpse of their debt of sin, they, too, will "fall down and cry for mercy. Salvation is "by grace" (Eph. 2:8, 9), and by grace only. From verse 27 on we see the Lord immediately dealing with this servant in grace. There is no future penalty held over his head. So God stands ready to deal with us so soon as we acknowledge the absolute impossibility of paying the debt and call upon him for mercy.

The hardness of the human heart is suggested by the awful sin of ingratitude pictured in the latter part of this parable (v. 28-35). As twelve millions of dollars is to seventeen, such is the possible and almost incredible hardness of the natural heart of man. How few of us would dare to "stand upon our rights" in the church or as individuals, did we but more often take stock of God's dealings with us in his matchless grace. Yet we see this scene being reenacted about us almost daily. What a solemn warning is contained in verse 32.

OUR TEACHERS' DEPARTMENT

Conducted by Prof. Charles D. Lewis

The Abundant Life

After being absent a week from the columns of the Department, I wish to take up the matter of "The Abundant Life" where it was left off two weeks ago.

The third manner in which the boy Jesus grew was "in favor with God." And what does that mean? In the first place I think we need to remember that this was a matter of growth just as naturally as the others. It was not something that was bestowed as a finished gift by some supernatural power, but a thing that could be added to day by day the same as the power of one's muscles or of the brain cells. More than this, the growth evidently came little by little along with the growth in other lines, while the boy was about his daily tasks and pastimes. I do not believe that this growth of the spirit was a thing apart from the body, mind and social growth, so much, but rather the bringing of these other phases of life under what was known to be the will of God. The growth in stature was growth also into favor with God so long as its activities were directed wholly along lines that were in harmony with the laws of Eternal Right, the laws of God. The growth of the mental powers, too, were a part of, or rather became spiritual growth whenever they were directed into the right channels.

With this idea, then, that growth in favor with God means the bringing of the other powers of the body under the law of God as taught to us by Jesus, we see that the school, being a place set apart as a place for growth along these other lines, ought to be the place of all places where the directing influence acting upon these newly awakened powers will be fixed.

The boy or girl who is given an education in the other three forms of growth only is like a powerful horse trained in every muscle, accustomed to the bit and the saddle, but without a hand holding the rein. The greater the power and energy and skill the greater the danger to the unguided horse and the ones about it.

While teaching the children of your district, my dear teacher, you may be harming instead of helping society, bringing danger instead of safety to the individual. I do not believe that any person can be a safe member of society so long as the vital powers which make him up are left to the whim of the influence of the moment for direction. He must have some degree of training, of course, but the fullest measure of good cannot be derived from any life until every power of the mind is brought to bear upon the greatest of all problems, how the life may be best lived.

ed for the service of God.

The church has too often been given the entire task of inspiring, feeding and directing the life of the spirit, but how can it do this alone where the meetings are held but once a month, and too often by persons who are more interested in the defense of their peculiar church than in directing the lives of the people in the line that God wants them to go? Though a Christian Nation in name, we will not be one in fact until every school becomes a center for spiritual growth, just as it should be a center for physical, mental, and social growth.

This means that the teacher of the future,—and may it be the very near future,—must be a man or woman with strong and healthy body, trained mind capable of grasping the great and fundamental facts of life and of imparting them in an inspiring manner to others, and in addition to these characteristics, a person who recognizes in word and in act that every power of the life, and every means of progress must be guided absolutely by the will of God as made clear in the life of Jesus, and as enforced by the awakened conscience of the individual.

This teacher, too, must realize that every hour and every moment is the time for the exercise of the spiritual life. That the boy who stands up and recites a good lesson because he has worked hard upon it, has mastered it, and takes a delight in giving it, not to the teacher but to others for the good that it will do them, is "growing in favor with God," as truly as he would be were he making a public prayer or testimony. But remember, he must be conscious of the good of doing things well, and for others, else the growth will not come.

He must also realize that the restraint of a hot temper on the playground, "because it is right," the condemnation of a smutty story for the sake of a "pure heart" which will be able to "see God," a duty done at home or in the community for the love of others, are all food for the Spirit, and will result in true Christian character if only the old idea that Christianity is a matter of forms and ceremonies is put out of the mind.

Then let us think upon this matter as being the great thing of the teachers' life, this work of teaching through the story of the life of the boy of Galilee who grew into the Christ, that the whole life, with every power that it possesses, may be made a rich joy and true success, by bringing all of its activities under the influence of the love and the law of God.

GOOD FOR LOUISVILLE

The managers of Louisville's moving picture shows have met and passed resolutions declaring that they will not present pictures of the Johnson-Cameron wedding, which occurred in Chicago last week. Photographers were said to have been present, having given large sums of money for the privilege.

The scene is reported to have been disgraceful in the extreme, the prize fighter marrying the eighteen-year-old white girl, that he was accused of abducting recently. The marriage took place in the room beneath the one where Johnson's former white wife killed herself only three or four months ago, giving as a reason that she was tired of being an outcast both among whites and blacks.

IN THE INTEREST OF GOOD ROADS

To meet the demands of a recent act of the Kentucky Legislature providing for municipal highway engineers, the State University is preparing to give a course in highway engineering this winter, beginning Jan. 6th. Experts on various subjects will, at stated times, give lectures to the class.

Applicants will be admitted without any reference to educational qualifications.

The State University is the only place where instruction of this kind is given in the state, and those looking forward to appointments of this kind will do well to take notice of the above.

BEREA BANK & TRUST CO.

Report of the Condition of THE BEREA BANK & TRUST CO., doing business at the town of Berea, county of Madison, the State of Kentucky, at the close of business on the 26th day of Nov., 1912.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts.....	\$93,913.24
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured.....	631.79
Due from Banks.....	10,804.68
Cash on hand.....	4,620.12
Checks and other cash items.....	325.84
Banking House, Furniture and Fixtures.....	17,331.52

Total

\$127,627.19

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock paid in, in cash.....	\$25,000.00
Surplus Fund.....	5,000.00
Undivided Profits, less expenses and taxes paid.....	3,036.86
Deposits subject to check.....	48,470.50
Time Deposits.....	45,040.22
Cashier's checks outstanding.....	454.02
Other Liabilities not included under any of the above heads.....	25.59

Total

\$127,627.19

STATE OF KENTUCKY,)
County of Madison,)
We, A. Isaacs and John F. Dean, President and Cashier of the above named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of our knowledge and belief.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of December, 1912.

G. D. Holliday, Notary Public.

My Commission expires January 16, 1913.

Correct—Attest:

J. W. STEPHENS, R. H. CHRISMAN, P. CORNELIUS, Directors.

Home Course In Domestic Science

XV.—Use of Color In House Decoration.

By EDITH G. CHARLTON,
In Charge of Domestic Economy, Iowa
State College.

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Association.

HAVE you ever considered how much environment has to do with the good or bad health of the individual or family? If you have thought about it at all you know that cheerful, pleasant and suitable surroundings in the home lend their aid in maintaining good health. These also assist in character building. The influence of such things may be unconscious to persons who have given little or no thought to the subject, but without doubt the influence exists to some degree.

The choice of color, the style and arrangement of furniture, even the pictures which adorn the walls, all have their part in developing the men and women who inhabit the home. Comparatively few persons have given much thought to the study of color, and as a result its selection for house or furnishings has been more the result of chance or mischance than of good judgment. Color gives atmosphere to our homes, and rightly chosen it brings a sense of comfort and satisfaction with one's abode. If these are lacking the house has failed to be a home in the fullest sense of the word.

For one who has never studied color the best advice is to choose quiet tones and copy nature as far as possible. If one has a favorite color it should surround one in either house furnishing or personal adornment whenever suitable. Why not choose colors according to personal tastes?

We select our friends from sympathy in thought and feeling. We do not always philosophize about it or stop to analyze why we find greater pleasure in the society of some people than in others. But we recognize certain principles in our liking and know that we are happier and enjoy our friends better when we find those principles and charms have a place in their temperaments. Just so it is with color.



ARTISTIC DINING ROOM

We cannot always give a reason for our preferences, but we are sure they exist, and most people are sensitive to color to a greater or less degree. One's favorite color brings repose and enjoyment, is conducive to health and exercises an actual influence on our life and moods. But even in gratifying this preference wisdom must be shown, for there are many colors of which a little is enjoyable when a mass would be unendurable. Constantly surrounded by a glow of vivid scarlet would be like close companionship with a brass band, but a touch of scarlet amid dull surroundings is a pleasing sensation.

As far as effect is concerned, the color of a room makes its atmosphere. It may be cheerful or sad, cozy or disturbing, according to its quality and force. Without color a room is much like a bare canvas, which might, but does not, give a vivid picture of some phase of life. The colorless room has nothing to tell of the character of its occupants.

Color in a house includes much that is classed as furniture. It applies to carpets, draperies and ornaments, but it is first and pre-eminently applied to wall treatment. In selecting color for a single room or for an entire house certain points must be borne in mind. The first is that one person does not make a home. It takes the combined influence and personality of every person living under the roof to give its true character. Every book, every picture, every carefully selected piece of furniture, brought into the house makes it a part of a beautiful whole, and no house can be absolutely perfect without all these evidences of family life.

Good rules to follow in selecting colors for any room are to make the choice on this basis:

With reference to the light in the room.

With reference to other colors in adjoining rooms.

With reference to the general character of the furnishing.

Interiors with a southern exposure should be treated with cool, light colors, such as blues and greens in various tones, water green, emerald green and blue green; also the sil-

very tones of gray. Rooms in which little sunlight is admitted must be brightened and be given the effect of sunlight. This may be imparted by using warm colors in its decorations. These are yellow, red brown, reds, yellow with a hint of red, olive and gold green.

It is well to bear in mind that almost every color has a cold and a warm tone. The first is produced by combining blue or green with the original color, while the warm tone is made by combining red or yellow with it. Thus brown with a hint of blue is cold, while brown with a hint of red is warm, and the effect of the two is entirely different.

The number, size and placing of the windows also greatly affect the intensity of the color. It must always be remembered that any interior is dark compared with out of doors, and in the lightest room there will be dark corners or spaces where the color will seem much darker than it really is. This explains why wall paper which appeared perfectly satisfactory in the dealer's store is often a disappointment on the wall of the room for which it was bought. The sample in the store was displayed in a different light from that in the room. Three principles will always govern the proper use of color in house decoration—first, that of color in relation to light; second, color in gradation, and, third, color in masses. These principles are not difficult to master, but they are as important and as impossible to escape as climate. The shades of color used on walls or ceiling govern everything else. The color of the walls prescribes the color that must be used in floor coverings, curtains and draperies. After the relation of color to light has been established and personal preferences have been taken into account the next principle is that of gradation. The strongest and purest tones of the color are naturally and almost by instinct put at the base—that is, the floor covering should carry the darkest color or its strongest tone.

It is not often advisable to use what is known as a one color decoration—that is, confining the entire decoration to a single color. Such a plan is much like trying to make a melody on one note of the scale. The best effects in both sounds and color are produced by the skillful variation of tones. The gradation and combination of even opposing tints give the greatest satisfaction to the eye. But, whatever the color or colors used, they must be darkest on the floor. The walls will give the second grade in color and the ceiling the last. These gradations, too, should be distinct and separate enough in tone to be perfectly apparent. The connecting grades may appear in furniture covering and draperies. Then the third principle, using color in masses, means that whatever color is used should be given space enough to establish itself freely. In other words, it should not be broken into patches and neutralized by divisions. Nature does not put a single red leaf on a tree and then change the color to yellow or green. Rather the whole forest will have its various colors so arranged that one is perfectly conscious of every one of them. The brilliant red is in quantity sufficient to make itself felt, yet it does not interfere with the glow of the yellow or the restfulness of the green. The general tone of the room may be what you will—green or blue or a division of each—but to be perfect every detail in the room must be related to one or both of these colors. If this rule is disregarded every piece of furniture unrelated to the whole becomes a spot which has no real connection with and puts the entire room out of harmony.

Where to Use Different Colors.

Some colors are much better suited to one room than another. If one's favorite color is pink it should not be used in the dining room or hall. Light blues, pinks, lavender and other dainty shades are more suitable for sleeping rooms occupied by young people, though for the average person there is no better color than a soft, unobtrusive green for a bedroom.

Red has for years been the favorite color for dining room, and yet there are certain reasons why it is entirely out of place there. For one reason, the color soon becomes monotonous and has an irritating effect upon nervous or highly strung persons. Although a warm color, it is inclined to absorb light. It is very rich and warm in sunlight or artificial light, but in ordinary daylight it makes a room seem dark and gloomy. If red is to be used at all in wall covering it should be confined to a hall or den, some room which is not in constant use. When yellow happens to be a favorite color it is a good one to use in the dining room, particularly when, as is often the case, that room has a northern exposure. Golden browns and tans are satisfactory in living rooms when conditions are right for them—that is, when there is not too much sunlight in the room.

Living rooms should be decorated not only with restful colors, but those which suggest cheerfulness as well. Sleeping rooms should be soothing, and the colors which produce this effect are supposed to be quiet greens, soft grays and dull blues.

The paneled wall and beamed ceiling of dark wood with color showing between make a splendid finish for living and dining rooms and hall, especially in a country house. One particularly attractive country home had the dining room ceiling with birch logs on which the white bark had been retained to gleam in the firelight. A tinting of soft green on rough plaster gave the room a delightful woody effect quite in keeping with the rural surroundings. How much more appropriate a decoration like that in a country house than some artificial arrangement copied from a city house!

LOCAL PAGE

NEWS OF BERE A AND VICINITY, GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

DR. BEST,
DENTIST

CITY PHONE 183

Office over Berea Bank & Trust Co.

DAN H. BRECK

Fire, Life, Accident, and Live Stock
INSURANCE

Will sign your bond.

Phone 505 Richmond, Ky.

North Bound, Local

Knoxville 7:00 a. m. 10:55 p. m.
BEREA 1:07 p. m. 3:52 a. m.
Cincinnati 6:30 p. m. 7:45 a. m.

South Bound, Local

Cincinnati 6:30 a. m. 8:15 p. m.
BEREA 12:34 p. m. 12:33 a. m.
Knoxville 7:00 p. m. 5:50 a. m.

Express Train.

No. 32 will stop at Berea to take
on passengers for Dayton, O., Rich-
mond, Ind., Indianapolis, Ind., Colum-
bus, O., and points beyond.

South Bound.

Cincinnati 8:00 a. m.
BEREA 11:55 a. m.

No. 33 will stop to take on pas-
sengers for Atlanta and points be-
yond.

North Bound

BEREA 4:46 p. m.
Cincinnati 8:37 p. m.

It's no difference what kind of
stove you want, you can get it at
Welch's. (adv.)

I have a few valuable building lots
for sale, cheap.—H. C. Woolf. (adv.)
Mrs. D. F. Harrison was visited
last week by her mother, Mrs. E.
Parks, and her sister of Wiseman-
town, Ky.

Who will win the prizes at Welch's
(adv.)

Miss Etta Lewis was compelled to
give up her school work at Buck-
horn, Ky., on account of her health.
She is at home now but expects to
leave immediately after Christmas
for Arizona.

The largest line of stoves ever
shown in Berea now on exhibition at
Welch's. (adv.)

Mrs. Maggie Robinson visited her
parents at Blue Lick, Monday.

Miss Bertha Robinson was in Rich-
mond, Sunday, visiting her sister,
Miss Mary.

The big contest is now on at
Welch's. (adv.)

The Junior C. E. of the Christian
church gave a pie supper at the par-
sonage last Monday night.

Miss Fannie Dowden, of Paint Lick,
was visiting friends in town, Sun-
day.

Houses will burn. Insure in an old
reliable company.—H. C. Woolf. (adv.)

Mr. B. Harris left, Monday, for a
trip thru the western part of the
state after spending a week with his
family.

It's up to you, for your purchases
at Welch's during the next four
months will make thousands of vot-
ers for some one. (adv.)

Mrs. Emma Powell who has been
visiting relatives returned to her
home in Illinois, Tuesday.

Mr. David Bicknell who has been
in Illinois for a few weeks returned
home last week.

Highest Cash Prices paid for holi-
day turkeys. J. S. Gott, Depot St.
(adv.)

Mr. D. N. Welch and family, Mr.
Will Isaacs and Eli Cornelson went
over in an auto, Sunday, to see Mr.
Isaac's farm near Lexington, Ky.

Mrs. Lena Sayers Huff of Arling-
ton, Oregon, expects to visit Berea
and vicinity next summer. Mrs. Huff
was a graduate of Berea, class of '90,
and has many friends and relatives
here.

Dr. W. G. Best was in Cincinnati
for a part of last week attending a
Dental Association.

Mr. S. W. Grathwohl, formerly a
student in Berea, is attending Col-
lege at Pacific University, Oregon—
where he is taking special work,
particularly in public speaking. He
has just been selected on the de-
bating team which will meet the
team from the University of Idaho.
He has also been speaking thruout
the state in the interest of temper-
ance and prohibition. He is much
pleased with Oregon.

Mrs. Fred Cummings of Bingham-
ton, N. Y., arrived last week for an
extended visit with her parents, Mr.
and Mrs. Hardin Golden.

Mrs. M. H. Claggett of Fairfax, South
Dakota, who has been visiting in Ken-
tucky for some time, arrived in Be-
rea, Monday, for a visit at the home
of her brother, Mr. G. E. Porter.

Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Woolf have
moved to the Porter property on the
corner of Center and Forest Sts.

Rev. Harry McMurray of Clay County
was in Berea a few days this
week and preached at the Baptist
Church, Sunday morning and evening.
Rev. McMurray was the founder of
the Baptist church at this place and
it is always a pleasure to his host
of friends here to have him return
to visit them.

Mrs. W. G. Best and children spent
from Tuesday until Thursday with
relatives near Richmond, Ky.

Mr. R. D. Sullivan left for his home
at Williamsburg, Ky., Wednesday
noon. Mr. Sullivan expects to re-
turn to school the first of the year.

Mr. W. F. Snyder of Eaton, Ohio,
was visiting the College the latter
part of last week.

Prof. Miles, E. Marsh and Prof. H.
E. Cromer attended a meeting of the
State Educational Association at Lex-
ington last Saturday.

Mr. Ralph Young is now making a
business trip thru Virginia, Tennessee,
North Carolina and Georgia. He will
return the first of next week.

Miss Lillie A. Moore on her way
to Gray Hawk, Ky., from New York
stopped off with friends in Berea,
Tuesday and Wednesday.

President Frost returned from New
York, Tuesday. Mrs. Frost will re-
turn, the 22nd.

The Priscilla Club will hold its an-
nual Bazaar in Mrs. Baker's store,
Friday and Saturday, Dec. 13th and
14th.

The Ladies Society of the Baptist
Church will have a sale of Christmas
gifts, Saturday, Dec. 21st, at Berea
Bank and Trust Co. Come and buy
your friends something pretty and
useful.

We have just received our Christ-
mas goods, consisting of Furs, Hand-
kerchiefs, Gloves, Jewelry, Collars,
Ties, Embroidered and drawn-work
Scarfs, Dollies and center-pieces, Au-
thoods, Hand-Bags, Umbrellas, Silk
scarfs, etc. (adv.)

Mrs. S. R. Baker.

WANTED

6x8x8 oak ties at this and other
points. See J. W. Hoskins, Berea, Ky.

FOR SALE

I have for sale a six room house
and two acres of land at Kingston,
Ky. Must be sold before Jan 1st, '13.
Call on, or write J. A. Riddell, Kins-
ton, Ky. (adv.)

CHESTNUT SHINGLES

Write me for prices on the famous
"Waddle" make of shingles, best
on the market.

H. H. Wood, Wildie, Ky.

WANTED

At once, high class specialty sales-
man for Virginia, Ohio, Georgia,
South Carolina and Kentucky to sell
the celebrated line of 49c framed
pictures and mirrors—the strongest
premium proposition and trade win-
ner in existence. Successful appli-
cants will not be disappointed regard-
ing remuneration. Address John A.
Wyatt, Berea, Ky.

AN APOLOGY

Unicoi, Tenn., Dec. 7th, 1912.
My rather sudden leaving of Be-
rea, on the 5th inst., calls for an
apology to many of my friends there.
This includes some who had invited
me to their houses, others who had
a right to expect calls from me, and
a few to whom I had made specific
promises of other kinds. Please for-
give, I won't do so any more. My
unexpected but necessary departure
required a great rush of work for the
last day or two there. I also wish to
thank the many who are trying to
cheer Mrs. Dodge, during her enforced
stay in the hospital, or who have
made sympathetic inquiries in regard
to her.

Most cordially,

L. V. Dodge.

IS MAKING GOOD

Mr. Marshall Vaughn, a former Be-
rea student and whose father and
mother live near Berea, is Princip-
al of the high school at Newbern,
Tenn.

In a letter to Miss Corwin, College
Librarian, he states that he has ten
teachers and two music teachers be-
sides, and about four hundred stu-
dents. The work of the school em-
braces eleven grades which includes
a three years high school course.

Under the direction of Mr. Vaughn,
the school has recently observed
Library Day, and the following ex-
tract from the local paper will be
of interest as showing another one of
the interesting lines of endeavor that
Berea people are engaging in for
the purpose of benefitting the com-
munities in which they work:

"The Newbern school is going to
have a library; not a building that
would be an empty shell but the
books which make a real library. And
every citizen in Newbern and vicin-
ity should have a part in getting
this library for the benefit of their
children.

"The Hundred Campaign is on, and
every person who wishes to belong

LINCOLN INSTITUTE OF KENTUCKY

The first term of Lincoln Institute
is drawing to a close in a highly suc-
cessful manner. All departments are
in active operation. A more diligent,
contented and happy company of stu-
dents would be hard to find.

The term opened with forty in at-
tendance, which number was soon in-
creased to between sixty and seven-
ty, and every mail brings requests
for information and application
blanks for the winter term. Many
who could not come in the fall term
are preparing for the winter. About
one hundred fifty can be accommo-
dated, which means that ninety new
students can find room in the Insti-
tute.

A special course will be planned, if
desired, for teachers wishing to re-
view before the next term of teach-
ing, or before the next county ex-
aminations.

Students are received as young as
fifteen years, and as low as the 5th
grade. Each must bring as much as
sixteen dollars for first bills. Large
opportunities are given to work out
part of the school expenses.

All wishing to enter the Institute
for the winter term which opens
Tuesday, at noon, December 31st, 1912,
should write at once for prospectus
and application blank to the Princip-
al, Rev. A. Eugene Thomson, Simp-
sonville, Ky.

THE STEAM ROLLER

Berea College has purchased from
Puffalo a large twenty ton steam
roller in the interest of good roads.
The State expresses a willingness to
co-operate with the College in build-
ing a fine turn-pike road from Berea
to Big Hill, employing so far as pos-
sible student labor in its construc-
tion.

The Town has awakened to the
fact also that, in order to make Be-
rea "the beautiful" in reality, great
improvement must be made in the
streets, which also necessitates a
heavy roller.

STOVES

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SAVE THE DIFFERENCE
Welch's

to that 'Big Hundred' must donate
a book to the Newbern School Lib-
rary.

"Saturday, Nov. 23, is Library Day,
and the pupils of the Newbern school
will campaign the town and tell you
how you can prove yourself a good
citizen.

"A nice new book case will be ready
to receive the books as fast as they
come in.

"Be patriotic; be a true father or
mother as it is your child that is to
be benefitted by the gift of that
'One Book.'

M. E. Vaughn, Principal."

A PLEASANT EVENING

Miss Bess DeBoard delightfully en-
tertained a number of her friends
at the hospitable home of Prof. and
Mrs. Calfee, Monday evening, from
6 to 9. Various games were played.
Before departing the company were
served with delicious refreshments
consisting of fruit salad, nut cake
and chocolate.

Those present were the Misses
Shumaker, Greenlee, Engle, Water-
bury, Elliott, Smith, Johns, Coe and
DeBord and the Messrs. Collins, Kar-
nosh, Batson, Griffith, Anderson,
Chambers, Mayfield, Jack Imrie and
Siler.

In view of all this, the College has
purchased the machine, which it can
afford at this time, on account of
the heavy expense incident to the
winter term.

LIBRARY BOOKLET

The Printing Department has just
published for Miss Corwin, the Lib-
rarian, a beautiful and most inter-
esting booklet, descriptive of the Col-
lege Library.

Every Library user should obtain
one of these booklets as they contain
much helpful matter. Some of the
topics discussed are the following:
The Building; How to Use the Lib-
rary; Self Help; Forehanded People
and Library Aids.

Attention is called to the fact that
the Library is open for use not only
to students and College people but
townspeople as well. The booklet
may be had by calling at the Library
desk.

FARM FOR SALE

80 acres of land on Richmond and
Kingston pike, 2 miles from Berea,
for sale. 8 room dwelling, good well,
orchard and all necessary out houses.
Write, Elihu Bicknell. (adv.)
Berea, Ky., R. F. D. No. 1

PALACE MEAT MARKET AND GROCERY

All kinds of fresh and cured meats and lard.
Fish, Oysters and Poultry in Season.
All kinds of Staple and Fancy Groceries.

PROMPT DELIVERY

U. B. ROBERTS, Prop.

Coyle Building, Main St.

Phone 57,

XMAS

Cut Glass and Silver Novelties

AT

The Berea Drug Company,

Incorporated,

THE REXALL STORE,

IMRIE MAKES A HIT

Mr. Norman A. Imrie was one of
the speakers at the St. Andrew's Day
Banquet in Lexington, Dec. 3rd, and,
from the newspaper reports of that
happy gathering, seems to have made
a great hit.

We take the following from The
Lexington Herald:

Mr. Imrie's Scholarly Talk.
The toast, 'The Land Across the
Water,' was responded to in a most
scholarly, effervescent style by Mr.
Norman A. Imrie, born in Canada, but
now instructor in Berea College. Mr.
Imrie kept the assemblage part of
the time in an uproar of laughter and
at other times almost on the verge
of tears.

He also sang a number of good old
songs which reached the hearts of
his hearers, and then indulged in eu-
logies of Scotland, its warriors of
old, its present people, America and
the Old Kentucky Home."

M. E. CHURCH BAZAAR

Friday, the 13th of December, is
the opening day of a Christmas
Bazaar to be held on Main Street,
two doors North of the Post Office,
by the ladies of the M. E. Church.
Christmas Gifts and Good Things to
eat will be found there. Hot Lunch
will be served all day.

HEAD IN THE KETTLE

A little boy of three years, in
search of a new toy, found an agate-
ware kettle, and stuck his head into
it. When he tried to emerge he
could not. It required the combined
efforts of his mother, the cook, an
ambulance wagon, and a retinue of
nurses and doctors to remove the
kettle, and consumed eight hours of
time.

When at last the uncomfortable
hedgehog was lifted the small boy
looked at it and said, sagely:
"Take it away! I don't want to play
with it any more."

A great many men and women of
all ages are sticking their heads into
kettles every day and thinking it is
great fun. When they try getting out
the experience of the small boy is
repeated.

Three fourths of them, unlike the
wise infant, however, are ready to
play with the kettle again, after the
soreness has worn off their heads
from the first experience.

There is the "drink kettle" and
the "drug kettle," for instance.
I have seen a poor silly youth and
a poor silly woman—yes, more than
one of each—plunge head first into
these kettles for the pleasure of a
new experience.

One youth was obliged to obtain
the assistance of a sanitarium and a
couple of specialists before he got
free of the kettle.

And when two years elapsed he

wanted to play with it again, and did!
And there were more specialists and
another sanitarium.

And a younger brother, who had
been a witness to all the tortures
the poor silly fellow endured, tried
the same kettle on his own head,
with the same result!

The champagne-supper kettle is a
very popular plaything with many
young men and women of all ages.

I do not mean the supper where the
glass of champagne is drunk, but
the supper where it flows more free-
ly than water.

Pallid skins, baggy eyes, and ach-
ing heads emerge from this kettle,
yet how often do the grown-up chil-
dren return to it, and "play" with
it again, until health, beauty, and
reputation are gone.

"Take it away! I don't want to
play with it any more." Wise baby—

NUGGETS

Live not in victories of the past,
In deeds of valor, zeal, and power;
Go forth equipped with what thou
hast
To wage the battle of the hour.

Wind the true horn today,
Against the modern Jericho,
Let each man be a Joshua,
With strength of faith to fight the
foe.

Real religion makes men pay debts
the law cannot collect.

One reason why some people be-
long to a church is because they
haven't been put out yet.

You cannot atone for the sins of
the week with a solemn face on Sun-
day.

The top side of a cloud is always
shining.

The whisper of a slanderer can be
heard farther than thunder.

HE ADVERTISED—AT LAST

"There was a man in our town,
And he was wondrous wise;
He swore (it was his policy)
He would not advertise.
But one sad day he advertised,
And thereby hangs a tale,
The ad. was set in quite small type
And headed 'Sheriff's Sale.'"

60 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS

DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS & C.
Anyone sending a sketch and description may
quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an
invention is probably patentable. Communi-
cations strictly confidential. **HANDS ON PATENTS**
sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents.
Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive
special notice, without charge, in the

Scientific American.
A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest cir-
culation of any scientific journal. Terms: \$3 a
year; four months, \$1. Sent by mail everywhere.
MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 25 F St., Washington, D. C.

We Want You

TO READ THIS "AD"
TO VISIT OUR STORE
TO BE ON OUR LIST

With Hundreds of Other Satisfied Customers

YOUR SATISFACTION is the first
consideration at our store. We want to
make sure that every purchase you make
here proves so satisfactory that you will be
sure to come back and recommend us to
your friends too.

OUR FALL 1912 STOCK will sur-
pass all previous ones, not only as regards
extensiveness of assortments, but as to the
attractiveness of the values offered in men's
and boys' suits, overcoats, shoes, hats and
caps; ladies', misses' and children's cloaks;
ladies' suits and skirts, in fact any thing you
want for man, woman or child, ready-made.
A trial is all we ask.

Respectfully,

HAYES & GOTT

"The Quality Store"

BEREA, KENTUCKY

THE RACKET STORE

For the LITTLE ONES

QUEER ILLUSION IN LETTERS

Optical Principle That Eye Exaggerates Upper Part of Object—Good Example Given.

Most people when they go to make letters or figures cannot make them so they look right. Try the best they can, there is still something wrong with the proportions. This is often due to the fact that our eyes do not see things exactly the way they are, but are all the time fooling us.

For example it is an optical principle that the eye exaggerates the upper part of an object and underestimates the lower part. If you make a letter B for instance and make the upper bow the same size as the lower, the letter will never look right, for the upper part will look too big and the letter will be topheavy. For this reason it is necessary in designating letters to allow for the error the eye

S8 S8

Optical Illusion.

makes and make the upper parts smaller than we want them to look when finished.

That this is the case you can easily prove by looking at the letter S and figure 8 here given. The ones on the left, being right-side up, look well-formed, while those on the right, being wrong-side up, look topheavy. And yet the funny part about it is that if you will turn the paper upside down you will find that it is the first pair that look wrong and the second one that looks right.

In fact if you keep your eyes on either one of the S's or 8's while turning the paper upside down, the very shape of the letter or figure will appear actually to change. When you have to design anything remember this principle. Designs, remember, must satisfy the eye even though their proportions are not mathematically regular.

CHILDREN FOND OF BANANAS

Little Cubans Seem to Never Tire of This Fruit—Cooked in Many Different Ways.

Every day of their lives the bright-eyed little Cuban children eat bananas. They are so fond of this fruit that they never grow tired of it. Their mothers make a flour by grinding strips of dried bananas and from this flour make banana biscuits. The children also are fond of baked green bananas and they eat with relish a dish made of cooked banana sprouts.

Practically every part of the banana tree and fruit is valuable. The long leaves from the top of the trees are used for making a dark dye, the tough fibers of the leaves are made into grass cloth and the tree trunks are used for building houses. Banana trees do not live long, however. They die down every year after bearing fruit, but before departing they send up new shoots, which grow into trees in a few months. Some great clusters of bananas appear on them and before the trees are a year old heavy bunches of the fruit are cut from them and shipped to the United States and other countries.

GLOVE IS MADE REVERSIBLE

Excellent Idea for Making Baseball Mitt Is Shown in Illustration—Fits Either Hand.

An idea that would seem to be particularly adaptable for baseball gloves is shown in the illustration. It is a reversible glove; that is, a glove which can be worn on either the right or the left hand. This is made possible by



Reversible Glove.

the provision of two thumbs, each of which has an outside pocket into which it can be tucked when not in use. The glove is shown in the drawing as used for the left hand.

Damp Salt Before Rain.

Very few persons know that when the salt gets damp it is either because it is too near the sea or because it is going to rain. It is very hard to keep the salt cellar dry at the seashore as there is so much moisture in the air all the time; but in other places it is usually a sign of rain when the salt gets damp.

Things that help themselves to the water in the air are called "deliquescent," and salt is one of them. When water is in the air in the form of gas it sometimes becomes too plentiful for the air to hold, and then we get what is called "precipitation" or rain. But long before water vapor in the air is heavy enough to fall in rain there is enough of it to spare to make salt damp.

GOEBEL'S REPLY TO PRES. SMITH

(Continued from first page)

road Company in Kentucky for taxation, with his sworn statement on the same subject on file in the United States court at Frankfort since 1904. In the McCord railroad rate case, when he swore that the value of the tangible property of the L. & N. Railroad Company in Kentucky in 1905 was \$70,599,484.81.

"And notwithstanding which sworn statement of its very president, the Kentucky Railroad Commission assessed that property in 1911 at only \$29,170,377, although since 1905 the L. & N. railroad has added 229 miles of road to its system in Kentucky, acquired much real estate, generally improved and greatly enhanced the value of the road, largely increased its equipment of cars and engines, and added to its gross annual earnings from \$28,589,660.26 in 1905 to \$56,415,956.21 in 1911. Which statement of the president of the L. & N. Railroad Company will the people believe—that of Nov. 19, 1912, made in a letter addressed to the editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal, or the 1905 sworn statement made in a court of justice?"

The Real Question.

"The question is, what is the value of the L. & N. Railroad Company's property in Kentucky today? Is it, or is it not, sufficient to justify a total assessed valuation of \$74,598,451? In the light of the foregoing facts, and if the L. & N. railroad's sworn statements and reports, with which its president of necessity is acquainted, which have been made to its stockholders, the Interstate Commerce Commission, Moore's Manual, the Kentucky, Tennessee and Alabama railroad taxing boards, are worthy at all of any measure of confidence and belief, then there can be no doubt that \$74,598,451, the sum total of the 1911 assessment of tangible property for taxation, and the 1912 so-called franchise assessment, is not unreasonable, unfair, or unjust. The State Board of Valuation and Assessment did not have access to the books of the L. & N. Railroad Company to learn their own record value of its system in Kentucky. President Smith has those

books, and I challenge him to give to the public the truth as to whether or not the record shows the total value of the L. & N. railroad property in Kentucky to be more or less than \$100,000,000.

Quotes From Letter.

"In this connection, I desire to quote from President Smith's letter:

"Fifth—The report of the State Board of Equalization, page 19, shows for the entire state of Kentucky 24,340,053 acres, and on page 63 places their equalized valuation for taxation, including improvements, at \$349,336,634, or an average assessment of \$14.35 per acre for land and improvements."

"It is believed of all men that probably one-half of the acreage of Kentucky has no earning capacity whatever—that one-half of the other half is occupied by people who are wearing it and themselves out in their struggles to dig from it their daily bread, which verily they do earn by the sweat of their brows. Is it possible that the President of the L. & N. Railroad Company has given himself so long to the greed of gaining dividends for his company's stockholders as to be insensible as to what belongs to humanity? In the name of common honesty among men, I ask, is there any element of human kindness or fair dealing in making a comparison such as I have above quoted, with President Smith's mastodon of earning capacity, the L. & N. railroad system in Kentucky, which, if its own sworn report of earnings in Kentucky by it, made to the Kentucky Railroad Commission for the year 1911, is to be believed, show it achieving a 6 per cent net earning, on a valuation of \$117,245,900, while the sum total of its tangible and franchise assessed valuation for this year is only \$74,598,451.

Colonel Stone's Statement.

"President Smith shows by above quoted comparison the position of his corporation to be just what its chief counsel, Col. Henry L. Stone, proved it to be by his manly, frank and truthful statement, which I quote below from L. & N. testimony given before the Board of Valuation and Assessment in July, 1912, page 201:

"Mr. Rich (addressing Col. Henry L. Stone, chief counsel for the L. & N. R. R.)—Did not your road take an opposite position before the Alabama and Tennessee Tax Commissioners?"

"Col. Stone (angrily)—I don't know; we try to get rid of all the taxes we can."

"My contention is this: The L. & N. railroad is getting rid of all the taxes it can, leaves thereby a greater burden on the people than they in law or morals should bear, and therefore it is that the L. & N. should be compelled, no longer to 'get rid of,' but rather to pay its just proportion of the taxes."

"The president of the L. & N. railroad complains in his letter that his company's attorneys were not permitted to see the record of the facts and figures upon which the 1912 assessment of his railroad was based. One of its attorneys, Mr. Robert Fleming, was told that upon certain conditions those records of the board would be submitted for his inspection. Mr. Fleming declined to comply with those

conditions, and therefore it was that he was not permitted to examine them.

May Be Justified.

"The President of the L. & N. railroad may be justified in his complaints against what he thinks the under-assessment of the properties held by banking institutions in Kentucky. If so, then they, too, should be looked after and properly assessed. And when all these owners of great wealth are adequately and justly assessed the tax rate will be correspondingly decreased, and a very low rate will be the natural consequence. A low tax rate will attract outside capital, and from other than L. & N. railroad sources it will come to develop our natural resources, and an era of prosperity heretofore unknown will bless our people. Another effect of fair and just assessment for taxation and a low tax rate, together with the income of the other than L. & N. capital will be to end forever the L. & N. Railroad Company's monopoly in the matter of developing Kentucky resources. It will then no longer be in position to say just when and what development Kentucky resources may have."

"Sincerely,
"JUSTUS GOEBEL."

UNITED STATES NEWS

Continued from First Page

Charles R. Craine, Chicago, \$40,000, and Cleveland H. Dodge, New York, \$35,000.

The defeated candidates each had a fund probably as large or even larger.

STANLEY FOR JAMES' PLACE

It is rumored in the Kentucky delegation at Washington that Congressman Stanley may be selected by the Democratic members as their candidate for the place on the Ways and Means Committee now occupied by Congressman James, who in the next session will leave the House for the Senate. Stanley and Shirley are both candidates, but the majority of the delegation are said to favor Stanley.

IN OUR OWN STATE

Continued from First Page

due to the laxity of Kentucky's laws in comparison to other states, the railroads being forced to supply mines in other states, and thereby neglecting Kentucky. The Commission adjourned to meet December 19th, when the miners will testify.

McINTOSH TO BE TRIED

The alleged conspirators in the assassination of Ed Callahan of Breathitt County will be tried separately, according to the ruling of the court, and the Commonwealth's attorney has designated Asbury McIntosh as the first to stand trial at the session beginning, December 30th.

McIntosh was in Callahan's store buying goods, when the shots were fired from the hillside opposite, and it is claimed that his business there was to get Callahan in the proper position.

GAME LAW EFFECTIVE

The game law enacted at the last session of the legislature is working effectively, if reports of the activity of the wardens can be accepted as proof. A recent report from Frankfort states that a cruise down Green River undertaken by the wardens, resulted in the capture of 842 nets and seines used by fishermen in the violation of the law, and the confiscation of property amounting to over \$4,000.

LETTER TO THE CITIZEN

Lake Helen, Fla., Dec. 5, 1912.
Berea Citizen,
Berea, Ky.

Being a subscriber to your paper I venture to write you some items from here. I am located at Lake Helen for the winter, at least. We came south looking for an ideal country and climate and have found both. Everybody concedes that Lake Helen, being high and dry is one of the healthy towns of Florida, and, being in the center of the great orange belt of Florida, oranges and grape fruit grow to perfection and are shipped to all parts of the union.

This country is dotted over with lakes and rivers which are full of fine fish. Sand being the basis of Florida soil, all these rivers and lakes are pure clear fresh water.

Those who want a change for a while should come to Florida and see what a tropical country looks like. Living is high here, however, since most everything is shipped from the north.

Lumbering, Horticulture, Fishing, and making Turpentine are the principal industries of Florida.

Our weather now is like June in Kentucky.

Yours truly,

J. L. Rawlings

LETTER FROM THE PHILIPPINES

Mrs. Martha Click Robinson Writes Interestingly of the Voyage Across the Pacific, the Habits and Customs of the Filipinos and the Recent Typhoon.—The Great Need of the Islands is Industrial Training, Mechanical Arts, Agriculture and Domestic Science.

Editorial Note: Through the kindness of Dr. and Mrs. Roberts, we publish below an interesting letter from Mrs. Dr. Robinson, until recently head nurse at the Berea Hospital. We are very sure her letter will be of interest not only to Berea people but to her many friends in the mountains and to all readers of The Citizen. The letter follows:

Hilo-Panay, P. I., Oct. 22, 1912.

Dear Friends:

When I first went aboard ship on our way I was almost afraid to move—so much had been said about seasickness—but it was so perfectly calm all the way over that I scarcely suffered any inconvenience at all. I was seized with such a dislike of everything but to sit and dream and think of what I should write tomorrow. Each day deferring the letter writing until another tomorrow. You see, it was all so new, and I did feel like resting, so I just did that very thing.

Our boat did not have a large passenger list but it was a very select list—so we thought, especially after leaving Honolulu. We had Alice Hegan Rice and her husband who, I hear, is quite an author, also, altho I have not seen his works—poems I believe. Then Mrs. Rice's mother who is the sister of Francis Little, "My Lady of the Decoration." Mrs. Hegan also writes stories. It was all interesting and I have had much to be thankful for. I am having time at last to rest and look back over the last three years and it makes me sad to see the things I might have done or other things I might have done differently, but I tried ever so hard.

In Japan the people work; do you know it seems impossible for them to think. They seem to have no inventive ability or brain. They just dig and make beasts of burden of themselves. They have so few horses or machinery of any kind and they will actually load themselves with loads as heavy as they will their horse, and their strength is really wonderful. It seems to me that the secret of civilizing and Christianizing these people is in teaching them how to work, and how to live.

They are naturally a neat, clean race, so far as they know they keep very clean, but I really believe that, with a number of mechanics, domestic science teachers, (home makers) and some doctors and nurses, Japan, China and the Philippine Islands could just be revolutionized. They have no home life, even the wealthy. They are kept harassed with watching their numerous underpaid servants. It is such a problem.

Take, for instance, the people over here. They can't accomplish anything if it involves a line of deep thought. They do very well in business where manual labor is required. There is no trouble getting help, but it takes two to do the work of one of our people with practically the same amount of education. Well I am going to stop about the people. They are immensely interesting but when I think of their lives I just, somehow, want to cry. You see almost every town has a different dialect and they are helpless when they get a few miles from home. This is not true of the Chinese or Japs, I believe, the Filipino has no written language other than Spanish and so few of them speak Spanish, so you can see the difficult problem.

In Manila, the mountain provinces and here they agree almost unanimously that domestic science, agriculture and industrial work are what are needed to be taught. Hygiene and sanitation is imperative before anything else. Their loose, careless and monotonous life is the cause of their high mortality. Tuberculosis is, I believe, the predominating disease here. And no wonder.

It is the typhoon season and we had the first typhoon, last Tuesday. Hilo has ever had. The storm lasted two days and any time one looked out in the blinding rain, he could see the natives paddling along with per-haps, if a woman, a thin waist and little thicker skirt, if a man, a gauze shirt and muslin pants either rolled or cut above the knees. They go home and have no fire to dry themselves by nor very seldom do they have a change of clothes. Indeed it is not a rare thing at all to see them wash their clothes while wearing them. I have seen it often in the month I have lived here. They take a cake of soap and a pail of water and a tin cup, pouring water on themselves until they are wet, then soap themselves just as if they were getting ready for a real scrub bath, then rub briskly and throw on a little more water and their family wash is done. Just this morning we were out for an early walk and I saw a woman remove her under skirt—women usually have two changes and this is how they manage it—take it to the river and wash it. Now when it is dry she will wear it for a top skirt and next week just reverse it. You see things are so temporary they get careless. The ants destroy their homes, the typhoons destroy every thing, the locusts often destroy their crops all in a day's time and the plague or other disease sweeps them off in a few days often and so they think "what's the use?" If I can pilfer and live without working, good and well, if not then let me die."

Tuesday, Wednesday and Wednesday night the typhoon swept our southern islands. Hilo did not get its full force by any means yet houses were flooded and unroofed, lights out, etc. But all round us were disasters and death. One of Hilo's

wealthiest girls had been visiting on a neighboring island and left for home but the storm struck them and no news of them could be ascertained until Sunday morning when her fiancée returned with one of the many searching parties bringing the news of their death and burial. They had been washed ashore but no way of communication was possible. In fact, they were unidentified when buried.

Cebu, an island possibly 50 or 100 miles from here had 154 killed, every house unroofed or entirely destroyed and dozens of boats lost. Other towns were swept entirely off the map. A message today from Manila reports three towns from which there is no news at all, so Bob and some officers were detailed to investigate. Tonight we are having an electrical storm but no signs of a typhoon so far.

Most sincerely yours,
Martha Click Robinson.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE

Malinda Burnam, Etc., Plaintiffs

vs.
Minnie Fox, Etc., Defendants

Under and by virtue of a judgment and order of sale rendered at the October Term of the Madison Circuit Court, in the above styled action, the undersigned Master Commissioner of said Court will, on Monday, January 6th, 1913, at 11 o'clock a. m. in front of the Court House door in Richmond, Ky., sell to the highest and best bidder at Public Auction the following described tract of land with the improvements thereon, viz:—A certain tract of land on the waters of Silver Creek in Madison County, beginning at a stone corner to Jennie Ogg, thence a new line 88 1-2 W. 30.8 poles to a stone, thence S 1-2 W. 20.8 poles to a stake corner to S. West's four acres, with the same S. 88 1-2 W. 30.8 poles to a corner to Emily Stone, with her line N. 1-2 E. 20.8 poles to the beginning; excluding one acre from said boundary, same having been sold by Emily Stone's heirs, etc., to Leonard Ballard.

TERMS: Said land will be sold on a credit of Six Months time, Purchaser being required to execute bond with approved security, payable to the Commissioner, bearing 6 per cent interest from day of sale until paid with lien retained on the land until all the purchase money is paid.

H. C. Rice, M. C. M. C. C.

Before us, even as behind,
God is and all is well.—Whittier.

Habit is a cable;
We spin a thread of it every day,
And at last we cannot break it.
—Lowell.

All that is outward
Changes and passes;
Thy soul and God stand sure.

Put first things first.

Fault of Many.

The sham Puritan usually allows his conscience to take the shape of correcting and repressing those things that he has no mind for himself

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solicits the patronage of everyone in this community. It will pay you to patronize the great store opposite Cincinnati's well-known Fountain.



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MAIN STREET, near Bank

The Heroine of the Forest



A GIRL OF THE LIMBERLOST

BY GENE STRATTON-PORTER

PROLOGUE.

It was in the woods that the girl of the Limberlost found her education, her love, her happiness and other good things, so, rightly, the air of the trees is in this story of her life. Here is a tale for lovers of the woods and for others who like a simple story well told by one who knows the forest, can tell about "home folks" and can find the interest in everyday lives. Through these pages flatter the brilliant butterfly of tangled romance, the more sober butterfly, no less beautiful, of noble, quiet lives, well lived, and the gray moth of sorrow borne needlessly for many years. And if you listen closely you may hear the buzz of the little, busy existence of Billy, a youngster worth your knowing.

SYNOPSIS

Although a good scholar, Elnora Comstock, entering high school, is ashamed by her country dress. She needs \$30 for books and tuition fees. Her mother is sympathetic, and Elnora tells her troubles to Wesley Sinton, an old neighbor.

When Elnora was born her father was drowned in a swamp, embittering her mother's life. Elnora determines to raise money by gathering forest specimens. The Sinton family buy clothes for her.

Elnora, getting her books cheaply, finds a market with the Bird Woman for butterflies, Indian relics, etc.

Mrs. Comstock's devotion to her husband's memory will not permit her to sell trees or have oil wells dug on her land. The Sinton family buy Elnora new clothing. Elnora is delighted with her outfit. Her mother says she must pay for it. Wesley and Margaret Sinton discuss the girl's affairs.

Pete Corson, a Limberlost frequenter, warns Elnora not to visit the Limberlost at night or go far into the swamp at any time.

Billy, a bright but untrained little chap, with a shiftless father and hungry brother and sister, gets Elnora's luncheon. Wesley, troubled by Corson's warning, investigates.

Sinton finds some one has been spying on Elnora. The girl feeds Billy again. She is "taken up" by the high school girls.

Billy's father dies, and the lad is taken home by Sinton, who makes provision for his brother and sister.

Margaret finds Billy mischievous, but her heart softens, and he is adopted. Pete helps Elnora to collect specimens. She buys a Mark Twain book for her mother.

Elnora, having musical talent, is told by Margaret of her father's violin in secret keeping. Margaret gets the violin for the girl.

Her high school course completed, Elnora needs money for graduation expenses. She needs two yellow Emperor moths to complete a collection. Graduation exercises begin.

Mrs. Comstock will not help Elnora to get a graduation gown. The girl is dressed by the Bird Woman, but Mrs. Comstock later gives hand embroidered garments to her.

"Yes, but she is still in bed. I was told to let her sleep as long as she would."

"Maybe I could sit here and wait," said Mrs. Comstock. "I want to see about getting her a dress for tomorrow. I am her mother."

"Then you don't need wait or worry," said the girl cheerfully. "There are two women up in the sewing room at work on a dress for her right now. It will be done in time, and it will be a beauty."

Mrs. Comstock turned and trudged back to the Limberlost. The bitterness in her soul became a physical actuality and water would not wash the taste of wormwood from her lips. She was too late. She was not needed. Another woman was mothering her girl. Another woman would prepare a beautiful dress such as Elnora had worn last night. The girl's love and gratitude would go to her. Mrs. Comstock tried the old process of blaming someone else, but she felt no better. She nursed her grief as closely as ever in the long days of the girl's absence.

Among Elnora's graduation gifts was a queerly shaped package brought to the Bird Woman's by Billy. The Bird Woman bent over her as she opened it and tested the fabric with her fingers.

"Why, bless my soul!" she cried. "Hand woven, hand embroidered linen, fine as silk. It's priceless! I haven't seen such things in years. My mother had garments like those when I was a child, but my sisters had them cut up for collars, belts and fancy waists while I was small. Look at the exquisite work!"

"Where could it have come from?" cried Elnora. She shook out a petticoat with a hand wrought ruffle a foot deep, then an old fashioned chemise the neck and sleeve work of which was elaborate and perfectly wrought. On the breast was pinned a note that she hastily opened.

"I was married in these," it read, "and I had intended to be buried in them, but perhaps it would be more sensible for you to graduate and get married in them yourself if you would like. Your mother."

"From my mother!" Wide eyed, Elnora looked at the Bird Woman. "Do you suppose she can be insane?"

"Yes," said the Bird Woman, "stark, staring mad—wildly insane if she does not love you and care what becomes of you."

Elnora arose and held the petticoat to her. "Will you look at it!" she cried. "Only imagine her not getting my dress ready and then turning around and sending me such a petticoat as this! Ellen would pay \$100 for it and never blink. I suppose mother has had it all my life, and I never saw it before."

"Go take your bath and put on those things," said the Bird Woman. "Forget everything and be happy. She is not insane; she is embittered."

Soon Elnora was ready for her dress. She never had looked so well as when she again headed the procession across the flower and palm decked stage of the high school auditorium. When she looked into the eyes of a white faced woman next to Wesley and Margaret she slipped a hand to her side and raised her skirt the fraction of an inch, just enough to let the embroidered edge of a petticoat show a trifle. When she saw the look of relief which flooded her mother's face Elnora knew that forgiveness was in her heart and that she would go home in the morning.

It was late afternoon before she arrived, and a dray followed with a load of packages. Mrs. Comstock was overwhelmed. She sat half dazed and made Elnora show her each costly and beautiful or simple and useful gift, tell her carefully what it was and from where it came. She studied the faces of Elnora's particular friends intently. The gifts from them had to be selected and set in a group. Several times she started to speak and then stopped. At last between her dry lips came a harsh whisper.

"Elnora, what did you give back for these things?" Elnora handed her mother a handsome black walnut frame a foot and a half wide by two long. It finished a small shallow glass covered box of birch bark, to the bottom of which clung a big night moth with delicate pale green wings and long, exquisite trailers. A more beautiful thing would have been difficult to imagine.

"I must get to work, for it is almost June, and there are a few more I want dreadfully," said Elnora. "When I get them I will be paid some money for which I have worked a long time."

CHAPTER XVI.

Wherein Margaret Sinton Reveals a Secret.

"Elnora, bring me the towel, quick!" cried Mrs. Comstock. "Hurry! There's a varmint of some kind!"

Elnora ran into the sitting room and thrust the heavy kitchen towel into her mother's hand. Mrs. Comstock swung open the screen door and struck at some object. Elnora screamed wildly.

"Don't, mother, don't!" Mrs. Comstock struck again. Elnora caught her arm.

"It's the one I want! It's worth a lot of money! Don't! Oh, you shall not!"

"Shan't, missy?" blazed Mrs. Comstock. "When did you get to bossing me?"

The hand that held the screen swept a half circle and stopped at Elnora's cheek. She staggered with the blow, and across her face, pale with excitement, a red mark rose rapidly. The screen slammed shut, throwing the creature on the floor before them. Instantly Mrs. Comstock's foot crushed it. Elnora stepped back. Excepting the red mark, her face was very white.

"That was the last moth I needed," she said, "to complete a collection worth \$300. You've ruined it before my eyes!"

"If I had known it was a moth!" Mrs. Comstock wavered.

"They are what have paid for books, tuition and clothes for the last four years. They are what I could have started on to college. You've crushed the last one I needed before my face. You never have made any pretense of loving me. At last I'll be equally frank with you. I hate you! You are a selfish, wicked woman! I hate you!"

Elnora turned, went through the kitchen and out the back door. She followed the garden path to the gate and walked toward the swamp a short distance when reaction overtook her. She dropped on the ground and leaned against a big log. When a little child, desperate as now, she had tried to die by holding her breath.

As Elnora left the room Mrs. Comstock took one step after her.

"You little hussy!" she gasped.

But Elnora was gone. Her mother stood staring.

"She never did lie to me," she muttered. "I guess it was a moth and the only one she needed to get \$300, she said. I wish I hadn't been so fast. Pshaw! She can find another. Maybe moths are like snakes, where there's one there's two."

Mrs. Comstock took the broom and swept the moth out of the door. So it was from creatures like that Elnora had got her school money. In one sickening sweep there rushed into the heart of the woman a full realization of the width of the gulf which separated her from her child.

"We are nearer strangers with each other than we are with any of the neighbors," she muttered.

So one of the Almighty's most delicate and beautiful creations was sacrificed without fulfilling the law, yet none of its species ever served so glorious a cause, for at last Mrs. Comstock's inner vision had cleared.

She went through the cabin mechanically. Every few minutes she glanced toward the back walk to see if Elnora was coming. She knew arrangements had been made with Margaret to go to the city some time that day, so she grew more nervous and uneasy every moment.

Noon came, and she prepared dinner, calling, as she always did, when Elnora was in the garden, but she got no response, and the girl did not come. A little after 1 o'clock Margaret stopped at the gate.

"Elnora has changed her mind. She is not going," called Mrs. Comstock.

"You must be mistaken," said Margaret. "I was going on purpose for her. She asked me to take her. I had no errand. Where is she?"

"I will call her," said Mrs. Comstock. She followed the path again and this time found Elnora sitting on the log. Her face was swollen and discolored and her eyes red with crying. She paid no attention to her mother.

"Marg Sinton is here," said Mrs. Comstock harshly. "I told her you had changed your mind, but she said you asked her to go with you, and she had nothing to go for herself."

Elnora arose, recklessly took a short cut through the deep swamp grasses and so reached the path ahead of her mother. Mrs. Comstock followed as far as the garden, but she could not enter the cabin. Margaret Sinton approached colorless and with such flaming eyes that Mrs. Comstock shrank back.

"What's the matter with Elnora's face?" demanded Margaret.

Mrs. Comstock made no reply.

"You struck her, didn't you?"

"I thought you wasn't blind!"

"I have been for twenty long years now, Kate Comstock," said Margaret Sinton, "but my eyes are open at last. What I see is that I've done you no good and Elnora a big wrong. I had an idea that it would kill you to know, but I guess you are tough enough to stand anything. Kill or cure, you get it now. You! The woman who don't pretend to love her only child, and all for a fool idea about a man who wasn't worth his salt!"

Mrs. Comstock picked up a hoe.

"Go right on!" she said. "Empty yourself. It's the last thing you'll ever do."

"Then I'll make a tidy job of it," said Margaret. "You'll not touch me. When Robert Comstock shaved that quagmire out there so close he went in, he wanted to keep you from seeing where he was coming from. He'd been to see Elvira Carney. They had plans to go to a dance that night!"

"Close your lips!" said Mrs. Comstock in a voice of deadly quiet.

"You know I wouldn't dare open them if I was not telling you the truth. It was hot in the woods, and I stopped at Carney's as I passed for a drink. Elvira's bedridden old mother heard me, and she was so crazy for some one to talk with I stepped in a minute. I saw Robert come down the path. Elvira saw him, too, and she ran out of the house to head him off. He brought her his violin and told her to get ready and meet him in the woods with it that night and they would go to a dance. She took it and hid it in the little loft to the wellhouse and promised she'd go."

"Are you done?" demanded Mrs. Comstock.

"No. I am going to tell you the whole story. You don't spare Elnora anything. I shan't spare you. I went to Elvira, told her what I knew and made her give me Comstock's violin for Elnora over three years ago. She's been playing it ever since. I won't see her slighted and abused another day on account of a man who would have broken your heart if he had lived. He was one of those men who couldn't trust himself, and so no woman was safe with him. Now, will you drop grieving over him and do Elnora justice?"

Mrs. Comstock gripped the hoe tighter, and, turning, she went down the walk and started across the woods to the home of Elvira Carney. With averted head she passed the pool, steadily pursuing her way. Elvira Carney, hanging towels across the back fence, saw her coming and went toward the gate to meet her. Twenty years she had dreaded that visit. Mrs. Comstock's face and hair were so white that her dark eyes seemed burned into their setting. Silently she stared at the woman before her a long time.

"I might have saved myself the trouble of coming," she said at last. "I see you are guilty as sin."

"What has Marg Sinton been telling you?" panted the miserable woman, gripping the fence.

"The truth," answered Mrs. Comstock succinctly. "Guilt is in every line of your face, in your eyes, all over your wretched body."

"If you knew what I've suffered!"

"Suffered?" jeered Mrs. Comstock. "That's interesting. And pray, what have you suffered?"

"All the neighbors have suspected and been down on me. I ain't had a friend. I've always felt guilty of his death! I've seen him go down a thousand times, plain as ever you did. Many's the night I've stood on the other bank of that pool and listened to you, and I tried to throw myself in to keep from hearing you, but I didn't dare. I knew God would send me to burn forever, but I'd better do it, for now he has set the burning on my body, and every hour it is slowly eating the life out of me. The doctor says it's a cancer."

Mrs. Comstock exhaled a long breath. Her grip on the hoe relaxed, and her stature lifted to towering height.

"I didn't know or care when I came here just what I did," she said. "But my way was beginning to clear. If the guilt of your soul has come to a head in a cancer on your body, it looks as if the Almighty didn't need any of my help in meting out his punishments. I really couldn't fix up anything to come anywhere near that. If you are going to burn until your life goes out with that sort of fire, you don't owe me anything."

"If you will gather a lot of red clover bloom and make a tea strong as eye of it and drink quarts I think likely it will help you, if you are not too far gone. Anyway, it will cool your blood and make the burning easier to bear."

Then she swiftly walked home. Enter the lonely cabin she could not, neither could she sit outside and think. She attacked a bed of beets and hoed until the perspiration ran from her face and body, then she began on the potatoes. When she was too tired to take another stroke she bathed and put on dry clothing. In securing her dress she noticed her husband's carefully preserved clothing lying one wall. She gathered it in a great armload and carried it out to the swamp. Piece by piece she pitched into the green maw of the quagmire all those articles she had dusted carefully and fought moths from for years and stood watching as it slowly sucked them down. She went back to her room and gathered every scrap that had in any way belonged to Robert Comstock, excepting his gun and revolver, and threw it into the swamp. Then for the first time she set her door wide open.

She was too weary now to do more, but an urging unrest drove her. She wanted Elnora. It seemed to her she never could wait until the girl came and delivered her judgment. At last in an effort to get nearer to her, Mrs. Comstock climbed the stairs and stood looking around Elnora's room. It was very unfamiliar. The pictures were strange to her. Commencement had filled it with packages and bundles. The walls were covered with cocoons, moths and dragon flies were pinned about.

Under the bed she could see a half dozen large white boxes. She did not know what they contained. She pulled out one and lifted the lid. The bottom was covered with a sheet of thin cork, and on long pins sticking in it were dozens of great, velvet winged moths. Each one was labeled, always there were two of a kind, in many cases four, showing under and upper wings of both male and female. They were of every color and shape.

Mrs. Comstock carefully closed and replaced the boxes and again stood looking around the room. This time her eyes rested on some books she did not remember having seen before, so she picked up one and found that it was a moth book. She glanced over the first pages and was soon eagerly reading. When the text reached the classification of species she laid it down, took up another and read its introductory chapters. Then she found some papers and studied them.

She went downstairs thinking deeply. Being unable to sit still and having nothing else to do, she glanced at the clock and prepared supper. She went out and sat on the front doorstep watching night creep all around her. She started eagerly as the gate creaked, but it was only Wesley Sinton coming down the walk.

"Katharine, Margaret and Elnora passed where I was working this afternoon, and Margaret got out of the carriage and called me to the fence. She told me what she had done. I've come to say to you that I am sorry. She has heard me threaten to do it a good many times, but I never would have got it done. I'd give a good deal if I could undo it, but I can't, so I've come to tell you how sorry I am."

"You've got something to be sorry for," said Mrs. Comstock, "but likely we ain't thinking of the same thing. It hurts me less to know the truth than to live in ignorance. Now, if Elnora will forgive me we will take a new start and see what we can make out of what is left of life. If she won't then it will be my time to learn what suffering really means."

CHAPTER XVII.

Wherein Mrs. Comstock Possesses the Limberlost.

THEY shook hands, and Sinton went down the road, while Mrs. Comstock entered the cabin. She went to the supper table, but she could not swallow food. Then she heard the front screen. She reached the middle door as Elnora touched the foot of the stairs.

"Hurry and get ready, Elnora," she said. "Your supper is almost spoiled now."

Elnora closed the stair door behind her and for the first time in her life threw the heavy lever which barred out any one from downstairs. Mrs. Comstock heard the thud and knew what it meant. She reeled slightly and caught the doorpost for support. For a few minutes she clung there, then sank to the nearest chair. After a long time she arose and, stumbling half blindly, she put the food in the cupboard and covered the table. She took the lamp in one hand, the butter in the other and started for the spring house. Something brushed close by her face, and she looked just in time to see a winged creature rise above the cabin and sail away.

"I got to go where they are if I get them," muttered Mrs. Comstock.

She hurried into the cabin, set the lamp on the table and stood thinking deeply. She went to the barn for the pair of stout high boots she used in feeding stock in deep snow. Throwing the boots by the back door, she climbed to the loft over the spring house and hunted an old hard oil lantern and one of first manufacture for oil. Both of these she cleaned and filled. She listened until everything upstairs had been still for over a half hour. By that



Something Large as a Small Bird Was Fluttering Around.

time it was after 11 o'clock. Then she took the good lantern from the kitchen, the two old ones, a handful of matches, a ball of twine, and went from the cabin, softly closing the door. She skirted the back of the garden, crossed a field and came out on the road. Soon she reached the Limberlost. She hunted until she found the old trail, then followed it, stumbling over logs and through climbing vines and grasses.

By and by she began to see the wavering flight of something she thought near the right size. She had no idea where she was, but she stopped, lighted a lantern and hung it as high as she could reach. A little distance away she placed the second and then the third. Something large as a small bird was fluttering around. Mrs. Comstock began to perspire, while her hand shook wildly. She began to pray aloud.

"This way, oh, Lord! Make it come this way! Please! You know how I need it! Oh, Lord, send it lower!"

The moth hesitated at the first light, then slowly, easily it came toward the second, as if following a path of air. It touched a leaf near the lantern and settled. As Mrs. Comstock reached for it a thin yellow spray wet her hand and the surrounding leaves. When its wings raised above its back, her fingers came together. She held the moth to the light. It was nearer brown than yellow, and she remembered having seen some like it in the boxes that afternoon. It was not the one needed to complete the collection, but Elnora might want it, so Mrs. Comstock held on. Just there the Almighty was kind or nature was sufficient, as you look at it, for following the law of its being when disturbed, the moth again threw the spray by which some suppose it attracts its kind, and liberally sprinkled Mrs. Comstock's dress front and arms. From that instant, she became the best moth bait ever invented.

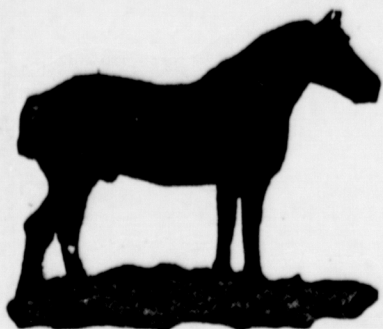
Moths were coming. She had one in each hand. They were not yellow, and she did not know what to do. She glanced around to try to discover some way to keep what she had, and her throbbing heart stopped and every muscle stiffened. There was the dim outline of a crouching figure not two yards away, and a pair of eyes their owner thought hidden caught the light in a cold stream. Her first impulse was to scream and fly for life. Before her lips could open a big moth alighted on her breast, while she felt another walking over her hair. All sense of caution deserted her. She did not care to live if she could not replace the yellow moth she had killed. She set her eyes on those among the leaves.

(Continued next week.)

POINTS TO NOTE IN HORSE BUYING

When possible in purchasing a horse the animal should be examined in the stable. Note the way in which he is tied to the manger, whether he has been chewing the tie strap or the fixtures, thus indicating a cribber; how he stands in the stall and his general behavior when you step to his side, says M. W. Harper in the National Stockman. Give special attention to the horse's conduct while grooming, particularly along the belly, the back of the fore legs, the front of the hind legs and the flanks. Harness the horse, giving special attention to the manner of taking the bit, the general behavior when placing the headstall over the ears, the harness over the back, the crupper under the tail and when buckling the girth.

Lead the horse from the stall, noting the method of picking up his hind feet



The Suffolk Punch breed of draft horse is renowned for endurance, uniformity of type and activity. The United States has never been a heavy buyer of Suffolks, the average American stallion dealer not being able to compete against the high priced Australian and Argentine buyers. In Australia the Suffolk is held in high esteem, and they bring enormous prices. The Australians like them on account of their ability to withstand the conditions of drought and short rations and their wonderful activity, which enables them to travel long distances to water and return to back ranges where grazing is good. There are only about 1,000 pure bred Suffolk sires in this country.

as he backs and his manner of turning around. As he passes into the yard the doorway affords a very good place to examine the eyes for impaired vision and the mouth for irregular teeth and determining the age.

Carefully examine the teeth. As the lower jaw of the horse is narrower than the upper, the outside of the upper teeth and the inside of the lower often become sharp and lacerate the tongue or lips, thus preventing the animal from feeding and often interfering seriously with his action, because of the irritation caused by the bit, hence carefully examine the teeth for irregularities.

While in the doorway the nostrils may also be examined. There should be no discharge and the nostrils should be of fresh pink color. A profuse colored discharge indicates glanders, distemper, shipping fever and similar diseases. This may be only temporary, but one buying a horse cannot afford to take the risk.

After examining the eyes, mouth and nostrils, lead the horse into the yard. Note the general appearance; the manner of holding the head; the mobility of the ears; the manner of standing, and the like. Give special consideration to soundness, especially of the legs and feet. Do not overlook abraded knee or fetlock joints, as these suggest that the horse stumbles or interferes. Any growth along the canons or pasterns must be carefully examined, as these may be splints, ring bones, side bones, or the like. Pick up the foot and note the condition of the sole and frog.

Note the action first at the halter and then hitched. Give special consideration to the walk as this is a very important gait for all types and breeds of horses. Next note the trot. Pay special attention to the manner of starting, turning, stopping, backing and the like. Note the ease of control and how the horse guides this way and that. Drive the horse rapidly for about one-half mile, stop him and observe him standing after the exercise, especially with respect to the regularity of breathing and his manner of standing; these suggest heaves and distemper.

Site Advantages.

Providing succulent feed for stock during the winter months and establishing a reliable source of provender for supplementing pastures is not the only advantage of the site. One of its greatest economic advantages is increasing the capacity of the farm. It requires on the average at least two acres of the best corn belt pasture to keep one cow through the grazing season. The same acre planted to corn ought to yield at least twenty-four tons of silage, which, with one-half ton of cottonseed meal, would keep five cows through the same season.

Select Only Sound Stallions.

No horse is better than his feet. Whether buying a work animal or breeding to a public service stallion be sure to examine the animal for soundness. If the work animal is unsound you don't want him. If the breeding stallion is unsound you don't want his colts.

Teeth of Old Sows.

Watch the teeth of the old sows. If the tusks keep the grinders apart, saw them off. Sometimes it is necessary to pull a bad tooth.

THE HORSEMAN.

To fatten and fit up farm horse stock for sale is not a difficult task.

Handling colts from the start obviates breaking and substitutes training.

For horses doing a considerable amount of road work there is no grain equal to oats.

A properly trained horse will stop as soon as anything goes wrong with the harness or his shoes.

The supply of good 1,500 to 1,800 pound work horses is always behind the demand.

Don't feed carrots too liberally; they are a laxative. Cut in slices so they can be easily chewed up.

If you find it necessary to change the horse's feed, cut the amount down for a time.

FLAVORS OF BUTTER.

Control of Bacteria Essential in Preparing the Cream.

The flavors of butter are the result of bacterial fermentations in milk and cream, and the kind of flavor depends upon the fermentations that predominate, writes J. Michels in the Country Gentleman. In practically all milk and cream there are half a dozen kinds of bacteria, each producing a different fermentation product. Some of these bacteria produce a bitter flavor, others a rancid, fishy or oily flavor, all being objectionable. The ideal butter flavor is produced by the lactic acid bacteria, the kind that sour milk and cream and the only kind that are desirable in making good butter.

The problem with the buttermaker, then, is how to get rid of the objectionable bacteria or how to obtain an exclusive development of the lactic acid bacteria as possible. If the following suggestions are carried out carefully little if any trouble will be experienced from undesirable bacteria:

First, get clean milk and cream and handle them under clean conditions. The cleaner the conditions under which the milk is produced and handled in the manufacture of butter the less trouble there will be from undesirable growths. Second, since milk and cream always contain some objectionable bacteria effort must be made to suppress these as far as possible during the ripening of the cream. This is best done by adding lactic acid bacteria to the cream in the form of pure cultures, usually spoken of as starters.

Another aid in controlling the objectionable bacteria in cream is to avoid too high or too low ripening temperatures. As a rule from 65 to 70 degrees F. will give the best results in ripening



The Holstein cow Valdesa Scott II, recently completed a seven day record, in which time she produced 66.9 pounds of milk, 33.50 pounds of fat, 4.57 pounds of butter, 80 per cent fat. She has also completed a thirty day record, producing 2,329.9 pounds of milk, 121.516 pounds of fat and 164.27 pounds of butter. This wonderful cow was bred by B. B. Hardy, Owosso, Mich., and was born Feb. 26, 1904. She is owned by Bernhard Meyer of Riverside farm, Flanders, N. J.

cream. Strong flavors are liable to develop at high temperatures, and bitter and musty flavors are likely to develop at low ones. High ripening temperatures have the further objection of injuring the texture of the butter.

The best flavored butter is obtained by ripening or souring cream until from 5 to 6 per cent of acid has been developed. When the acidity goes beyond this point the lactic acid bacteria become very feeble, while some of the undesirable forms become relatively strong.

It is for this season that the flavor of butter always suffers when the cream is over-soured. A large amount of the butter that is made during the summer months is injured in quality by over-souring of the cream.

All cream should be strained before being churned. This removes the possibility of white specks in the butter, which usually consist of curd or dried particles of cream. The butter should be churned until the granules are about half the size of a pea. When larger than this it is difficult to remove the buttermilk and to distribute the salt. When smaller some of the fine grains are liable to pass out with the buttermilk. The percentage of water in the butter is also reduced.

In washing the butter one washing, in which as much water is used as there was cream, is usually sufficient. Too much washing removes that much desired, delicate flavor of the butter.

Colic in Horses.

As to the treatment for colic in horses, give in ordinary cases a pint of raw linseed oil, one ounce of turpentine and one ounce of laudanum or half to one ounce of fluid extract of cannabis indica, rectal injections of soapy warm water and glycerin and lose no time in getting the trained veterinarian if the attack proves obstinate. The less home treatment given for enteritis and stomach bloat the better will be the chance of success in professional treatment.

INTENSIVE FARMING

Conducted by FRANK S. MONTGOMERY, M.S.
Instructor in Animal Husbandry, and Special Investigator

Hogs Fattened Without Swill or Water

Mr. George Moody of Kingston has fattened six fine porkers this fall on corn and pumpkins with no water or swill. These hogs have had the run of a small orchard with no water in it since September and their entire ration since that time has been corn and pumpkins. They seem to have entirely lost a desire for water, for two of them were driven across the creek to be butchered the day I was there, and they paid no attention whatever to the water. Of the four left there were three poland chinas 8 months old that would weigh 250 pounds, and I have not seen finer hogs all this fall than those three.

This method of feeding is not frequently practiced, but it seems to have been successful in every instance where pumpkins were constantly kept before them. An excellent addition to this ration would be clover. Numerous experiments have demonstrated that clover, cowpeas or rape pasture with a moderate amount of corn is an excellent ration for growing hogs, and when fattening

time comes the corn should be increased to all the hogs can eat.

Cowpeas for Hogs.

It is now time to be planning for next year's crops. Had it occurred to you that the immense corn crop this year is going to cause so many hogs to be fattened off that hogs will probably be scarce and high next year? You may not have a clover field to pasture them on and you can't raise corn for hogs before next September. But every farmer can have a few acres of cowpeas for hog pasture by July or August. And there is probably no cheaper and better hog feed on short notice than these same cowpeas. They should be drilled in rows 30 inches apart and cultivated with one-horse cultivator. Hogs should not be turned in till the vines are pretty well filled with pods.

Plow these peas under early in October for wheat or rye.

If you want further information write or come to see Mr. Montgomery and he will help you out.

A Farm School at McKinney, Ky.

Wherever you find a Berea graduate you can always expect to find something doing. Among our boys are leaders in the rapidly developing field of agricultural education as well as in nearly every other field of endeavor for the uplift of mankind.

Horace Caldwell who graduated here last June and is now principal of the Graded School at McKinney, Lincoln County, Ky., is one of the few over the State that have been able to secure the Farm School of the extension department of the State Experiment Station in Lexington. This fall and winter the Experiment Station has agreed to send out their lecturers to give instruction in agriculture for a week in any town that will make application for the school and get one hundred or more people to agree to attend. Prof. Caldwell who is always on the alert was one of the early ones to make application for the farm school, and it was held at McKinney last week.

Remembering that Berea College can always be relied upon to do its share of such work he made application for a lecturer from here and Mr. Montgomery went over to give the opening address. He was also on the program for two other lectures, one on farm management, and one on Government cooperation in agriculture.

Specialists from the experiment station lectured on farm crops, soils, fruit growing, animal husbandry, domestic science and dairying. Mr. J. H. Arnold of the U. S. Bureau of Plant Industry was to have been at the meeting but was unable to get there. However, the school was favored by a day's visit and two addresses by Mr. McLean of the U. S. Office of Dairying.

Despite two rainy days and nights, both night and day sessions were well attended. Some of the practical results of the meeting were the organization of an alfalfa club of five farmers who agree to follow instructions of a special man sent out from the experiment station to give directions for preparation of the soil and culture of the crop. A boys' corn club, and a girls' tomato club will soon be organized. A Babcock milk testing outfit was secured by the school to give profitable dairying an impetus, and to create a desire on the part of the school boys for a college training in agriculture such as is offered at Berea.

Students are now in Berea from McKinney, and a number of old Berea students are in that locality. Short farm schools like the one at McKinney are sure to have lasting effects for the improvement of agriculture, and the signs of the times indicate that Berea's agricultural department will be crowded this winter and that its course will have to be enlarged from time to time to meet the demands of progress.

Reflections of a Thankful Pessimist.

Did you ever think, when it's raining and snowing at the same time and the streets form a dirty swamp of slush and the chills are running up and down and back, how very much you have to be thankful for? On such occasions look in your empty coal bin and fold your arms in content.

True, the coal bin is dark and dank. But think how much blacker it would be if the coal were there!

It's the little things that make or mar one's happiness; therefore the less coal one has the happier he should be.

For such is logic.

A noted philosopher has said, "The coal bin is a has-been."

Shivers are the very soul of comfort.

INASMUCH.

Inasmuch as you have filled
The needs of him that willed,
In that measure be you thrilled
In your thanks.

Inasmuch as you have given
In the aid of what has striven
Upward, so be you, too, driven
By your thanks.

As you lifted you may rise,
You may soar beyond the skies,
Even with the thought that flies,
With your thanks.

—E. Barford in Philadelphia North American.

THE Berea National Bank.

Report of THE BEREA NATIONAL BANK, at Berea in the State of Kentucky, at the close of business, November 26, 1912.

RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts	\$106,762.17
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	400.47
U. S. Bonds to secure Circulation	25,000.00
Banking house, Furniture, and Fixtures	7,200.00
Other Real Estate owned	3,000.00
Due from approved Reserve Agents	44,749.67
Checks and other Cash Items	157.42
Notes of other National Banks	1,460.00
Fractional Paper Currency, Nickels and Cents	193.69
LAWFUL MONEY RESERVE IN BANK VIZ:	
Specie	4,872.95
Legal-tender notes	1,604.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)	1,250.00
TOTAL	196,650.37

LIABILITIES

Capital stock paid in	\$25,000.00
Surplus fund	18,000.00
Undivided Profits, less Expenses and Taxes paid	1,480.73
National Bank Notes outstanding	25,000.00
Individual deposits subject to check	126,869.64
Certified checks	500.00
TOTAL	196,650.37

State of Kentucky, County of Madison, ss:

I, J. L. Gay, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. L. Gay, Cashier.

Correct—Attest: John. W. Welch, D. N. Welch, J. C. Coyle, Directors.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of Dec., 1912.

H. C. Woolf, Notary Public.

SIX DOORS FOR ASPIRING YOUNG PEOPLE

1st Door—Berea's Vocational Schools

Training that adds to your money-earning power, combined with general education.

FOR YOUNG MEN—Agriculture, Carpentry, Printing, Commercial.
FOR YOUNG LADIES—Home Science, Dressmaking, Cooking, Nursing, Stenography and Typewriting.

2nd Door—Berea's Foundation School

General Education for those not far advanced, combined with some vocational training. No matter what your present advancement, we can put you with others like yourself and give chance for most rapid progress.

3rd Door—Berea's General Academy Course

For those who are not expecting to teach and who are not going through College, but desire more general education. This is just the thing for those preparing for medical studies or other professions without a college course. It also gives the best general education for those who wish a good start in study and expect to carry it on by themselves.

4th Door—Berea's Normal School

This gives the very best training for those who expect to teach. Courses are so arranged that young people can teach through the summer and fall and attend school through the winter and spring, thus earning money to keep right on in their course of study. Read Dinmore's great book, "How to Teach a District School."

5th Door—Berea's Preparatory Academy Course

This is the straight road to College—best training in Mathematics, Sciences, Languages, History and all preparatory subjects. The Academy is now Berea's largest department.

6th Door—Berea College

This is the crown of the whole Institution, and provides standard courses in all advanced subjects.

Questions Answered

BEREA, FRIEND OF WORKING STUDENTS. Berea College with its affiliated schools, is not a money-making institution. It requires certain fees, but it expends many thousands of dollars each year for the benefit of its students, giving highest advantages at lowest cost, and arranging as far as possible for students to earn and save in every way.

OUR SCHOOL IS LIKE A FAMILY, with careful regulations to protect the character and reputation of the young people. Our students come from the best families and are earnest to do well and improve. For any who may be sick the College provides doctor and nurse without extra charge.

All except those with parents in Berea live in College buildings, and many assist in work of boarding hall, farm and shops, receiving valuable training, and getting pay according to the value of their labor. Except in winter it is expected that all will have a chance to earn a part of their expenses. Write to the Secretary before coming to secure employment.

PERSONAL EXPENSES for clothing, laundry, postage, books, etc., vary with different people. Berea favors plain clothing. Our climate is the best, but as students must attend classes regardless of the weather, warm wraps and underclothing, umbrellas and overshoes are necessary. THE CO-OPERATIVE STORE furnishes books, toilet articles, work uniforms, umbrellas and other necessary articles at cost.

LIVING EXPENSES are really below cost. The College asks no rent for the fine buildings in which students live, charging only enough room rent to pay for cleaning, repairs, fuel, lights, and washing of bedding and towels. For table board, without coffee or extras, \$1.35 a week, in the fall, and \$1.50 in winter. For furnished room, with fuel, lights, washing of bedding, 40 to 60 cents for each person.

SCHOOL FEES are two. First a "DOLLAR DEPOSIT," as guarantee for return of room key, library books, etc. This is paid but once, and is returned when the student departs.

Second an "INCIDENTAL FEE" to help on expenses for care of school buildings, hospital, library, etc. (Students pay nothing for tuition or services of teachers—all our instruction is a free gift). The Incidental Fee for most students is \$5.00 a term in Academy and Normal, and \$7.00 in Collegiate courses.

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE, Incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the half term. Installments are as follows:

	VOCATIONAL AND FOUNDATION SCHOOLS	ACADEMY AND NORMAL	COLLEGE
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	6.00	7.20	7.20
Board 6 weeks	9.00	9.00	9.00
Amount due January 1, 1913	\$20.00	\$22.20	\$23.20
Board for 6 weeks, due Feb. 12,	9.00	9.00	9.00
Total for term	\$29.00	\$31.20	\$32.20
If paid in advance	\$28.50	\$30.70	\$31.70
SPRING TERM			
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	4.00	5.00	5.00
Board 5 weeks	6.75	6.75	6.75
Amount due March 26, 1913	15.75	17.75	18.75
Board 5 weeks due Apr. 30, 1913	6.75	6.75	6.75
Total for term	\$22.50	\$24.50	\$25.50
If paid in advance	\$22.00	\$24.00	\$25.00

*This does not include the dollar deposit nor money for books or laundry.

Special Expenses—Business.

	Fall	Winter	Spring	Total
Stenography and Typewriting	\$14.00	\$12.00	\$10.00	\$36.00
Bookkeeping (regular course)	14.00	12.00	10.00	36.00
Bookkeeping (brief course)	7.00	6.00	5.00	18.00
Business course studies for students in other departments:				
Stenography	10.50	9.00	7.50	27.00
Typewriting, with one hour's use of instrument	7.00	6.00	5.00	18.00
Com. Law, Com. Geog., Com. Arith., or Penmanship, each	2.10	1.80	1.50	5.40

In no case will special Business Fees exceed \$15.00 per term.

Any able-bodied young man or young woman can get an education at Berea if there is the will to do so.

It is a great advantage to continue during winter and spring and have a full year of continuous study. Many young people waste time in the public schools going over and over the same things, when they might be improving much faster by coming to Berea and starting in on new studies with some of the best young men and women from other counties and states.

Applicants must bring or send a testimonial showing that they are above 15 years old, in good health, and of good character. This may be signed by some former Berea student or some reliable teacher or neighbor. The use of tobacco is strictly forbidden.

Hurry! Get your room and assignment NOW.

For information or friendly advice write to the Secretary,

D. WALTER MORTON, Berea, Ky.

Eastern Kentucky News

GET READY FOR WINTER TERM

The Winter Term of Berea College opens on Wednesday, Jan. 1st. Students should be on hand if possible on Monday or Tuesday but it is not advisable for them to come before that time.

The attendance in all departments has been growing very rapidly, and last winter a good many students had to be turned away for lack of accommodations. This year some new buildings are under construction, and several dwelling houses will be equipped for use of students. It is very important, however, for all that are intending to be here to engage rooms in advance. A moment's thought will show that it is impossible to provide accommodations for an unlimited number on short notice. All who intend to be here for the Winter Term should write immediately, and send One Dollar for deposit for reservation of a room so that we shall be sure that they are really coming. I shall be glad to correspond and answer questions.

Cordially yours,
D. Walter Morton, Secretary,
Berea, Ky.

JACKSON COUNTY

Hugh, Dec. 9.—We have had some rain the last few days which was very badly needed. — Mrs. Sherman Hurley is no better. — Blenage Powell's baby has been seriously ill with pneumonia fever, but is better. — Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Bengue were visiting at Pleasant View, Friday. — Ding dong dell, another wedding bell, and who pulled the string to make the bell ring? Mr. Hurley Hunt of Middletown, O., and Miss Alma Bicknell were recently married. The groom is the only son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Hunt and the bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Bicknell. They will take their departure to Middletown soon. — George Bengue has purchased the Sherman Powell place and will soon move. — Luther Kimberlain is building a buggy house for W. R. Bengue. — Sherman Powell has purchased a farm in Estill County, near Mt. Zion church house.

GRAYHAWK

Gray Hawk, Dec. 2.—Nice weather still continues. — W. R. Engle bought a boundary of fine timber from F. F. Judd and is hauling it to the mill with the hope of building a house in the near future. — W. A. Hunter while working on his store fell and skinned his nose and face badly. — The Rev. John Mason, pastor of the Burning Spring charge, preached at Gray Hawk for the first time, the 4th of last month. He will hold protracted meetings from the 4th to the 5th Saturday of this month. Everybody is invited to attend. — Miss Mary Rice of Vine is staying with her aunt, Mary Bingham, for a while. — Scott Evans has been hauling logs for J. B. Bingham, this week. — The market: Corn, 75c per bu; fat hogs, 8.00; cattle, 5c per lb; apples, 1.00 per bu; Irish potatoes, 50c; sweet potatoes, 75c; butter, 20c; eggs, 25c per doz.

NATHANTON

Nathanton, Nov. 30.—Little James, son of Jas. Clark, of this place is quite sick. — Married on the 20th, B. H. Holcomb of this place to Miss Rose Bishop of Clay County. May their future be one of happiness is the wish of the community. — Mr. and Mrs. Abijah Smith spent from Saturday until Monday with relatives on Sexton. — Mrs. Wm. Neely of Ethel, who has been sick with typhoid fever for some time, is no better. — A series of meetings will begin here, Sunday, continuing thru the week; the following Saturday and Sunday being the regular church time. — Rachel Holcomb of McKee spent a few days last week with relatives at this place. — J. C. Gentry of Island City was here yesterday on business.

TYNER

Tyner, Dec. 1.—Miss Mary Morris has returned home after a two months visit with her sister, Mrs. Walter Canon of Lincoln County. — Dr. Burchell of Manchester passed thru here, Sunday, enroute to McKee. — W. R. Reynolds spent the Thanksgiving holidays in Owsley County. — Miss Savannah Vaughn was thrown from a mule Friday evening and broke her arm. — Billie M. Vaughn of Bernstadt stopped in Vaughtstown, Saturday night, while enroute from Owsley County with a bunch of cattle. — Mrs. C. M. Reynolds and son Isaac visited at McWhorter, Saturday night and Sunday. — The young ladies of this vicinity gave a box supper at the school house, Saturday night. The proceeds amounting to \$15.14, will be used to hire a music teacher to teach a ten days singing school. — Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Moore entertained a number of their friends at dinner, Thanksgiving. — Dunigan Bros. bought all the turkeys in this vicinity at 12 cents per pound. — Next Saturday and Sunday are regular church meeting days at Flat Lick. — Freckles was good but The Limberlost Girl is better.

PARROT

Parrot, Dec. 7.—Wm. A. Hays, who has been at Sturgeon repairing Congleton's stove mill that caught fire, has returned to this place to assist at the mill. — Luther Gabbard has returned home from Indianapolis, Ind. — Sherman Davidson of Peoples, was at this place, Friday, on business. — Rev. Abel Gabbard has sold part of his farm including the house and orchard for \$300. He has bought of F. Cornelius on the waters of Rockcastle River. — Walter Wyatt of Berea, traveling salesman, was calling on relatives at this place the last of this week. — We have had a good tide in the Rockcastle river, and Mr. Davidson sent a good many ties to Livingston. — Mr. Clark Cunagin is planning to go to Knoxville soon to lay in goods. — Mrs. Ida Harris and brother, Mat Cunagin, are expected to arrive from Hamilton, Ohio, to be present at their grandmother's funeral that will be preached at this place, Sunday, Dec. 8th.

OWSLEY COUNTY

ISLAND CITY

Island City, Dec. 5.—Beautiful weather still continues and people are almost all done gathering corn. — W. S. Peters and Sheridan of Berea are visiting friends in this neighborhood at present. — F. F. McCollum closed his store, Monday. J. C. Gentry received his entire stock of goods. — E. J. Bowman of Berea is visiting J. C. Gentry this week. — A. Peters has moved into the property vacated by W. J. Gentry. — Plummer Gentry of Lee County has moved into the property vacated by Wesley Huff. — James Merry of Kingston has moved to the property vacated by W. S. Peters. — Married, Nov. 27th, Chas. Neeley to Miss Bessie Peters. They will make their home near Blake. — G. J. Gentry, deputy U. S. marshal, in company with David Bowman, returned from London, Thursday, where they had been attending Federal Court. — Clayton Gentry, who has been at Lexington for the past year, returned home a few days ago. — Bill Becknell is erecting a new dwelling near Blake and will move shortly. — Coin Kelley and Andy Edwards of Clay County are logging on Island Creek this fall. — Bud Becknell and Jasper Carmack are building a chimney for Bill Becknell this week. — S. G. Fields of Clay County will move to Island City in a few days. — W. A. Hoskins, who has been in poor health for some time, seems to be improving.

SEBASTIAN

Sebastian, Dec. 5.—Deputy Sheriff C. T. Sanders spent last night at Sebastian on official business. His many friends on the creek were, as usual, glad to see him. — Mr. Himmie Baker and Miss Lillie Abner were quietly married at the bride's home last Thursday. Their many friends wish them health, wealth and happiness. — John Chadwell, who teaches the Lucky Fork school, spent Thanksgiving at Island City and had a pleasant time. — Arthur Johnson of Jetts Creek filled his regular appointment at this place, Sunday. — John S. Turner who teaches the Bee Branch School, had a very severe fall while playing ball with the school children yesterday. He is reported better today. — Green Gabbard of Cow Creek was in Buffalo, Monday, buying raw furs. — John Adams has purchased a nice black mare from his son, Loranzy, for a shot gun and six hens. — Richard Gilbert has been hauling ties for Mrs. M. Gabbard for the past two weeks. — James Hoskins is getting on well with his logging business. — There are some few boys and girls of this vicinity that are going to Berea this winter. We wish to encourage everyone that has thought about it to go.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY

CLIMAX

Climax, Dec. 3.—Mrs. S. L. Rector returned home from Kirksville a few days ago after an extended visit with friends. — Mr. and Mrs. Simpson Keen of Kirksville were visiting friends at Climax a few days ago. — R. G. Gillen and daughter, Lottie, of Lowell, were visiting friends at Climax, recently. — O. Finell of Kirksville is with us at Climax this week looking after tobacco crops. — Mr. Harden Moore of Climax has painted both his store and dwelling house. This has added much to the looks and value of his property. — I. R. McCracken and J. W. Chasteen are doing a good business in Jackson County in manufacturing staves and cross ties. — J. W. Chasteen went to Richmond on the 2nd on business.

ORLANDO

Orlando, Dec. 6.—Married, Dec. 1st, Mr. James Mullins to Miss Lella Owens. We wish them a long and happy life. — Mrs. Mary Bishop and son, Bennie, of Covington, Ind., are visiting relatives here. — Miss Martisha Singleton and Mrs. Mary Bishop visited relatives in Mt. Vernon this week. — Married, Dec. 1st, Mr. Lee Chestnut to Miss Hattie Williams. We wish the young couple the greatest of happiness thru life. — Bennie

Kentuckians in Congress

Kentucky legally has but eleven representatives in Congress, and two senators. If the statement "once a Kentuckian always a Kentuckian" is true, as it seems to be, she has nearly twice that many representatives in the present Congress.

An interesting discovery about Kentucky's representation is the fact that every one of the eleven is a Kentuckian-born. This is said not to be the case in any but two other

states in the Union, Louisiana and Virginia.

Of the members of Congress from other states who are claimed to be Kentuckians, there are 8 as follows: Senators Cullom, Illinois and Bristow, Kansas; Representatives Stone of Missouri; Fall of New Mexico; Smith of Arizona; Myers of Montana; Rucker of Colorado; Clark of Missouri; Underwood of Alabama; and Slayden of Texas.

Langford expects to spend Christmas with relatives before returning to his home in Covington, Ind. — We are having lots of rain. — D. G. Clark and Mr. Chestnut of Richmond and a few others took dinner with D. M. Singleton, Sunday. — Saturday and Sunday are regular church days at Maple Grove.

CLAY COUNTY

BURNING SPRINGS

Burning Springs, Dec. 6.—Mr. Jeffer Jarrett and family have returned to Illinois after visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Eli Jarrett. — W. H. Carmack, the drummer, is home looking after his business. — John Howard of Laurel Creek has gone to the far west to seek a climate suitable for curing tuberculosis. — Presiding elder, the Rev. Oney, of Lexington and the Rev. C. F. Chestnut of London, held some very interesting meetings here recently. — Mallin Standifer is making a business trip to Hazard. — James Biggs of Tegs who killed his neighbor, Mr. Combs, last Christmas, has received a life sentence for the crime. — John Massey of Jack's Branch visited at the home of Mrs. Baker last week. — Mrs. Baker is slowly recovering from her illness of typhoid. — The many friends of Mrs. Lydia Brown were surprised to hear of her death last Friday night. She was recovering from typhoid when she took a relapse. — Mrs. Brown leaves a mother, sister, brother and a daughter to mourn her untimely death.

from a heating stove and was burned to death. Her mother had gone to the spring and left the little one at the house. Her remains were laid to rest in the Coyle's grave yard. We extend our sympathy to the bereaved family. — Park Coffey from Illinois is visiting his sister, Mrs. A. H. Johnson this week. — Mr. and Mrs. Sheard Baker of Big Hill visited Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Bicknell of this place, Saturday night and Sunday. — Died on the 2nd of this month, the little son of Sam Isaacs. His remains were taken to Red Hill cemetery, Wednesday. — J. A. Bicknell is having a new dwelling house built this fall. — Several from this place attended Court at Irvine this week. — Erby Bicknell and wife visited Mr. and Mrs. Flenon Campbell last Sunday. — Mrs. Danie Robinson of Franklin, Ohio, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Susie Bicknell this week.

GARRARD COUNTY

PAINT LICK

Paint Lick, Dec. 8.—W. P. Rogers is away on a trading trip. — Mrs. Jack Kidd and daughter were the guests of Hardin Kidd and family. — Thanksgiving. — Mike Jennings has returned from Illinois. — Sam Day's four year old child died of membranous croup last week. The bereaved parents have the sympathy of the entire community. — Miss Laura Duncan and Mrs. Will Blanton and baby of Berea were the guests of Oscar Gabbard and family last Tuesday.

THE MASTER'S TOUCH

In the still air the music lies unheard;
In the rough marble beauty hides unseen;
To make the music and the beauty needs
The master's touch, the sculptor's chisel keen.
Great Master, touch us with thy skillful hand;
Let not the music that is in us die!
Great Sculptor, hew and polish us, nor let,
Hidden and lost, thy form within us lie!
Spare not the stroke! do with us as thou wilt!
Let there be naught unfinished, broken, marred;
Complete thy purpose that we may become
The perfect image, thou our God and Lord!
—Horatius Bonar.

SEXTONS CREEK

Sextons Creek, Nov. 30.—Mrs. Peggie Woods died, Wednesday morning, of old age. Her remains were placed near Ben Millions on the river. — Jno. Rowlett, of near Lexington, returned home from here, Friday, where he has been for the purpose of renting. He rented property from Sam Saylor. — Corn gathering is about over here. — Joe Clark of Station Camp will move in a few days into the property of Sherman Stapleton, near here. — Lincoln Sparks and Gilbert Grimes left here yesterday for Cincinnati.

ESTILL COUNTY

LOCUST BRANCH

Locust Branch, Dec. 6.—We have had a good rain here for the last few days which was needed very badly. — The farmers here are almost through gathering corn. — They report fine crops. — On the 30th of last month the little five year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Telford Coyle caught on fire.

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Come and Begin this Interesting Study, Jan. 1, 1913

Mrs. Martha Wynn gave a very fine Thanksgiving dinner to the following people: Mr. and Mrs. Will Wynn, Mrs. Noe and two daughters, Fanny and Lucy, Mr. and Mrs. Boyd Wynn, Mr. Bige Estridge and Mrs. Martha Mitchell. All report a fine time. — Mrs. Martha Mitchell has returned to Wallacetown. — Mr. and Mrs. Taylor Bodkin were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. O. L. Gabbard last Sunday.

MADISON COUNTY

SILVER CREEK

Silver Creek, Dec. 8.—Mrs. John Johnson and children spent, Sunday with her sister, Mrs. Pat Gadd. — Charlie Shearer spent Sunday with Will Anderson. — There will be a pie supper at the Silver Creek School house next Saturday night, Dec. 14th. It is for the benefit of the Christmas tree at the Silver Creek Church. — Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Gabbard spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Powell. — Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Vaughn and little daughter spent Saturday and Sunday with her mother and father, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Anderson.

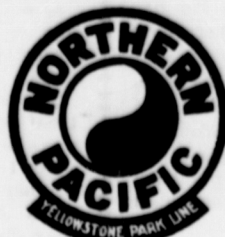
KINGSTON

Kingston, Dec. 9.—Ed Lawson who has been in Battle Creek, Mich., for the past six months returned home, Monday. — Miss Verna Parks and Miss Clemmie Abrams spent part of last week with the former's parents. — Joseph Creekmore died, Thursday, the 5th inst. of asthma. He was a faithful member of the Pilot Knob Baptist church. He leaves a wife, son and two daughters, who have our deepest sympathy. — The Misses Mary Coyle, Beulah Young, Fairy Settle, Verna Parks, Clemmie Abrams, Mabel and Lella Flanery and Suda Powell and the Messrs. Green Powell, John Webb, Ed Lawson and Gordon Terrill were delightfully entertained at the home of Miss Lydia Young, Sunday. — Miss Lavada Creekmore is very ill. — Mrs. Elizabeth Murray, daughter, Laura, Mrs. Willie Mundy, Arch and Hugh Murray were called to Chestnutburg, Clay County, Friday, on account of the sudden death of Mrs. Murray's son, Pleas Murray. — Geo. Moody made a business trip to Lexington, Monday. — Mrs. Ben Boen and niece, Miss Fairy Settle, spent a few days with M. D. Settle at Big Hill.

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Treatment For Cracked Teats.

Treat the cow with cracked teats with utmost kindness, says the Farm Journal. The extreme pain from them will cause her to hold up her milk and finally go dry. If necessary to wash her udder, dry it perfectly with a soft linen towel. Grease the teats with mutton tallow or honey and lard or vaseline. Always milk with dry hands. The care of the dairy should be given a proper place in the routine of the farm work, and nothing should be allowed to interfere with it. If a cow's udder is inflamed from any cause, bathe with water as hot as you can bear on your hands.

Stable Sanitation.

New times call for new methods. It does not seem long since many of us were opposing the silo and raising all manner of objections to ensilage, which many held was as immoral as beer. But the silo has come to stay, and presently, too, sanitary stable methods will become universal. — Farm Journal

BEREA MARKETS

Butter, 20c per pound.
Eggs, 25c per dozen.
VEGETABLES—
Irish potatoes, 70c per bu.
Sweet potatoes \$1 per bu.
Cabbage, 2c per pound.
POULTRY:—
Chickens, fryers, 7c per pound.
Hens, 7c per pound. Roosters, 5c.
FRUITS:—
Apples, 75c per bu. Pears \$1 per bu.
FLOUR, MEAL, ETC.
Best grade flour, \$3.40 per cwt.
Meal, 70c per bu.
Wheat bran, \$1.40 per hundred.
Wheat, \$1 per bushel.
Corn 60c per bushel.
Oats, 50c per bushel.
Hay, 60c per hundred.
Cattle, 3 1-4 to 5c per lb.
Calves, 5 to 6c per pound.
Hogs, 6 to 6 1-4c per pound.
Sheep, 2 3-4 to 3, 3 1-2 per lb.
Lams, 4 to 6c per pound.
Hides, dry 15c per lb., green, 10c.

CINCINNATI MARKETS

POULTRY:—
Springers, 13 cents per pound.
pound. Hens, 14c. Roosters, 7c.
Turkeys, hens, 16 1-2 c lb., toms, 16 1-2c., geese 8c lb., Ducks, 10c



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